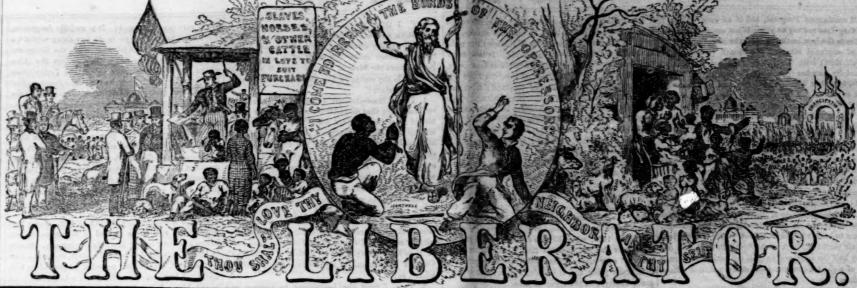
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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without treats in cities of the States, in the states in the states. excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for lookhas long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and
Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union
can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving
of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be
perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it
can only continue through our participation in wrong
doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

With Experience Constitution of the states are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1434.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcoal Church at its late session in Nashville, expungfrom the Back of Discipline all reference to the
object of buying and selling slaves. According to
a constitutional law of the Church, three-fourths annual Conferences must concur in this ac-The vote stood, ayes 140, noes 8. The resothus almost unanimously adopted were as

The rule in the General Rule of the ereas, the rule in the content while of did dist Episcopal Church, South, forbidding buying and selling of men, women and chil-with an intention to enslave them,' is ambiguwith an interaction its phraseology, and liable to be construed as unistic to the institution of slavery, in regard ich the church has no right to meddle, except reing the duties of masters and servants, as forth in the Holy Scriptures; and whereas, a g desire for the expunction of said rule has pressed in nearly all parts of our ecclesiasti-

nection; therefore, dved, I. By the delegates of the Annual Cones of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, eseral Conference assembled, that the rule foring the buying and selling of men, women and ention to enslave them,' be ex-General Rule of the Methodist

ed, 2. That in adopting the foregoing resothis Conference expresses no opinion in regard African slave trade, to which the rule in has been ' understood ' to refer. other resolutions follow, providing for the sion of this action in due form to the Annual

ness for ratification, and requesting the in the pastoral address, to define the posi-the church on slavery, which is, that slavery vil institution, with which the church has g whatever to do. the adoption of these resolutions might be

and as favoring a renewal of the slave trade, Pierce explained the matter thus:—

he whole philosophy of the proceeding seems to ded on the fact that it is not the province of arch to decide any question with reference to a slavery. The Church South maintains that is not a subject of ecclesiastical legislation. bject was, that while we disclai tion upon that subject, we wished to Discipline conform to that profession. oference by its action this morning has not with its authority, or the authority of the ver its members in any respect. Every f the church claims to be a loyal citizen. re here that African slavery is a purely tution, and there is no reason for alarn sing church control. If we turn to the 23d

The proceedings of the American Tract Society.

to correct any construction behing towards of the state o

the devil, and frothy ravings against the religious pit, and the American Board, and suffer no man to institutions of the country.—Milford (N. H.) Republican (Free Soil).

This is painfully true, and the list of mischief makers might be greatly extended.—New York Ob-

The Liberator.

REV. DR. CHEEVER'S ADDRESS. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the anniver-

religious duty, and entitles the slayer to an apotheosis. To restrict woman to the sphere of action for circulate these dectrines, and prophets deal treachsis; but to impart to her the functions of man in by them, and as trops of robbers which attracted any degree of publishing Committees, and Prodential Committees, and approved, in the name of religion.

INFILL BLAST. The real Simon Pure Abolition is the how here the functional government is progressive People there must be an of religions.

INFILL BLAST. The real Simon Pure Abolition is the how here the functional government is progressive People there must be a formation of the state, such as were born Know Nothings, them also that were made Know Nothings of men and themselves know who that were made themselves who hat tracted any degree of publish and the words of Paul, which they shade were advanced and approved, in the name of religion.

INFILL BLAST. The real Simon Pure Abolition is the how he were the proposal to the

dealt with.

The fact that good men are involved in this conspiracy of silence, is what makes it so fearful, so powerful. If they were openly bad men, or had not gained the respect and confidence of the community, this considered was 'pitched into' without gloves; the Union was dissolved several times; and the Republican party 'chawed up' unmercifully, for not coming to the scratch, in a manner very satisfactory to Abby Kelley Foster, Garrison & Co. I had the privilege, or rather opportunity of attending the meeting on Thursday, and am happy in saying that it is a blessed thing to the Republican party, that such a set of human beings, as were there assembled, do not claim to be denominated Republicans. Boston correspondent of the Milford Republicans.

"UNREASONABLE MEN.' The American Presbyterian, N. S., Anti-Slavery, of which Rev. Albert Barnes is an associate editor, says:

"UNREASONABLE MEN.' The American Presbyterian, N. S., Anti-Slavery, of which Rev. Albert Barnes is an associate editor, says:

"When moderate and reasonable men desire to do good, the Tappans, Cheevers, and this whole class of impracticables, are ever present to hinder and retard the work of national reform. These are the men that really prevent the truth from having free course, and render it necessary to preach the Gospel with much contention."

This is painfully true, and the list of mischief makers in the truth the contention."

The is painfully true, and the list of mischief makers in the truth the contention."

The content that good men are involved in this confidence of the community, this connivance of the community, this connivance at this sin and their defence of it would not be endured at all. It is thus that they are openly bad men, or had not gained the respect and confidence of the community, this connivance at this sin and their defence of it would not be endured at all. It is thus that they are openly bad men, or had not gained the respect and confidence of the confidence of it double treason against God, in using the reput The fact that good men are involved in this conspirapacity for being melted serves only for sealing up and keeping close; and thus the whole ministry become, in regard to this tremendous, remorseless, all-devouring iniquity, no better than the devil's sealing wax. Such is their uprightness, such is their conservatism. Its very law and principle are the wisdom of the god of this world, to keep God's light from the conservations. Instead of a marifest light from the conscience. Instead of a munifesta-tion of the truth to every man's conscience in the sight of God, their method is concealment, and un-der it iniquity and falsehood run riot.

The crisis to which we have come makes it impersacies in that city, says:

The American Missionary Association listened to an address from Rev. Dr. Cheever, which for power of a certain kind has seldom been equalled. He made the church and ministry out colossal sinners, and in a great need of repentance as the most confirmed devotees of the country are extended. I beg to the laws of the country are extended. I beg to the heave, to be easy. There is not occasion for low arrant any construction looking towards a lot the laws of the United States in regard to Mrican slave trade. There is no occasion for liveness, nor for any legislation on the subject here less. No harm has been done to any body to We have only set ourselves right on a vexel in ; and we may safely defy all the efforts of memies, North and South, to damage the for taking a characteristic or the subject of the for taking a characteristic of the laws of the country are extended. I beg to the country are extended. I beg to the laws of th

giver in the little State, appointing all the local officers, and likewise the one Representative and the two Senators in Congress!—would that be a 'Republican Form of Government'? Would Congress allow the creatures of this Napoleon the Little to sit in the Capitol, as equals of the Democrats of Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, New England? Not a day! Nay, the People of the United States would soon take this Delaware Pope and his one horse concern of a monar-law and witch these into the sea and establish a Residue of the People's right to destroy an op-

ical, social, domestic, individual? Make the case still more plain. There are four million slaves in the United States. Suppose they were all gathered into one State, Virginia,—it would not be so densely populated as the State of New York is now; it would have only about a third as many to Whites are now-making them 'chattels perthe square mile as Massachusetts. Suppose there were only free men enough in the State to rule the er,' and claim the additional number of Representaall the real property in the State, made all the laws, and appointed his two Senators and pack of Represided a minority? But, if 'what is sauce for the nation tolerate that state of things, and allow one mority to enslave the Black majority withal, must be man to own four million men, and claim a propor- at least equally 'Republican' for the majority to enionate power in Congress? The absurdity is evi-slave the minority by.

all owned by 2000 men, 20,000, 350,000 - the netual prevenient Cause - then it is evident it must conform to

the Declaration of Independence and of the Consti- Government; that there are fifteen States in the the delegates therefrom to Congress; then it is not to perform. Any slave in the Union has a Constitu onsistent for 350,000 men to own 4,000,000 in fifteen tional claim that Congress shall fulfil this obligationonsistent for the 350,000 to own one man, and debar ness. him from those natural rights which Governments are estituted to secure, which the Revolution was fought nition of Republican Form of Government-viz., to protect, and the Constitution framed to establish, this: 'The classic and the madiæval Republics allow than it is for one man to own 4,000,000.

But, if the matter is not yet quite clear, take one public now—nay, it is indispensably necessary; there can be no Republic without slavery.' But these ancelebrated Democrat, who has held high offices, civil cient governments had no such Declaration of Princi-and military, under all the parties which have been in power since my boyhood. He declares that our laid down no great platform of natural Rights for all in power since my boyhood. He declares that our fathers made a great mistake in setting up a Democracy with equal rights and universal suffrage: they ought to have founded a limited monarchy, with an established church, a hereditary Peerage, and its appropriate garnish. This famous man is just now alike the champion of Slavery and the Democratic party. Let us suppose he should preserve his historical continuity of deceit, and betray his new coadjutors as he has all his former helpers and friends—Whig. Free Soil and Republican; that he, with other men to aid him, should subdue all the unterrified Democrats of Massachusetts, including the new converts which the late revival of administrative Democracy has brought in at the eleventh hour, or only five minutes before twelve—hoping likewise to get every man this penny' of national plunder; suppose he should enalted the Now Nothing.

[concluded].

Look a moment more at this constitutional guarantee. It is eften said, 'The People of the United States, as a whole, have no right to meddle with the local institutions of any special State: that each is 'absolutely sovereign.' But, then, what does this constitutional guarantee mean? Are these mere words of ceremony? Nobody can believe it. 'They are plain, without scruple; absolute, without any saving.' Other constitutional provisions also trench upon the local sovereignty of individual States, and were wisely objected to at the time of framing that instrument. The Federal Authority has no right to interfere and establish a Monarchical or an Aristocratic Form of Government, but it is its constitutional duty to interfere and establish a Republican form of Government. The People wisely contemplated this contingency—that some State shall fail to establish such institutions, or carry out the Principles of the Declaration, and the Purposes of the Constitution; and so they enacted this very clause, to meet the emergency ration, and the Purposes of the Constitution; and so they enacted this very clause, to meet the emergency when it should happen. The words are no more a ceremony than those (Art. I., sec. viii., \$\frac{4}{4}\$) which declare that Congress shall have power to establish a bankrupt law; or, (Art. HI., sec. iii., \$\frac{2}{2}\$) to punish treason. Nay, this article goes further—for it imperatively enjoins the duty, while they only conferimperatively enjoins the duty, while they only confer the poner: it says—'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Concempant'. It is the press, the Pulpit, the Pen, the Lips or the Hand— Government.' It is not can, or may, but shall; not the word of permission, but of commann!

'A Republican Form of Government,' says another, 'is any Form of Government which a sovereign in the Capitol—some of the present ones would do well enough—would Congress admit them there?—would they consider that Massachusetts had a Republican Form of Government? We all know the publican Form of Government? We all know the publican Form of Government? state sees lit to adopt.' Let us suppose, then, that a few rich and educated men in the State of Delaware should have their Coup d' Etat, destroy their present institutions, and establish a theocratic despotism, with an absolute Pope, the monarchy hereditary in his family, his children, numerous as those of a Roman (Celibate) Pontiff: that he should be the sofe law-giver in the little State, appointing all the local officers, and likewise the one Representative and the terms.

chy, and pitch them into the sea, and establish a Re- dence sets forth the People's right to destroy an op publican Form of Government with a rough hand! pressive Government, and establish a new one which But which, think you, is most at variance with the Principles of the Declaration and the Purposes of the in that paper nor yet in the Constitution do the Peo-Constitution—a despotic Papacy, which deprives men only of political and ecclesiastical rights, or Slavery, which deprives men of all rights-ecclesiastical, polit-Black men, and 274,000 White ones. The Africans laves, say forty thousand; suppose they all belonged tives in Congress on that account: would the Demoone man, Hon. Mr. First Family, and he owned crats acknowledge that South Carolina had a 'Repub ntatives to Congress: would Virginia have a Re- the goose is sauce for the gander, then what is sublican Form of Government? Would the rest of 'Republican Form of Government' for the White mi-

dent-self-evident. I make no words on that matter. Extreme cases make shipwreck of false interprete Suppose those four millions slaves, condensed into They are the roadstead where just principles can ride hat one State, are owned by two men, does that alter secure to embark their cargo or unload their freight. the case? Certainly not: the difference is only quan- If we define a Republican Form of Government by titative-not in kind, but degree. Suppose they are the Constitution, and the Declaration, which is its umber of slaveholders-does that alter the case? the Revolutionary Programme of Principles, and the Not at all; the diffusion of ownership makes no odds in the essence of ownership. Certainly, that State Government which secures all men in their natural, could not have a Republican Form of Government when there were 4,000,000 slaves owned by 350,000 pursuit of happiness: such and such only! Now, as masters. But, suppose the slaves are diffused, and the 4,000,000 ed-as it makes the substance of the bondman an acthus owned by 350,000 are spread over fifteen States: cident of the master—it is plain that slavery is utterly does that make any difference in the Principle? Not incompatible with a Republican Form of Governthe smallest in the world. If it be not consistent with ment—that no slave State has a Republican Form of tution for one man to own 4,000,000 men in a single Union to which the Federal Power has not performed State, and in virtue of that ownership to appoint all the Constitutional duty which it is solemnly bound States, and in virtue of that ownership to have a pro- set him free, and secure his natural, unalienable and portionate share in ruling the nation. It is no more equal rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-

ed slavery-therefore it is not inconsistent with a Re-

But there is one argument more against this defi

virtue and humanity of the progressive People. At London, Mr. Bernard has just been tried under laws which have put the halter round a hundred necks; no doubt he did the deed charged on him, but a London Jury righteously acquits the man. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who presided at the trial, in another post, has done much to promote this moralization of the law, by expounding it to suit the humane spirit of an enlightened age, and the moral purpose of Law itself, which, as Hooker says, 'has its seat in the bosom of God.'

But I need not cross the seas for examples of this progressive moralization of institutions and of statutes. In the Amendments to the Constitution, Art. VIII., it is provided that 'cruel and unusual punishments' shall not be inflicted.' If Congress should decree the punishment of crucifixion against all who aid a fugitive slave, could that torture be justified as neither cruel nor yet 'unnatural,' because it had been common in the Roman 'Republic,' or because Alexder-the pupil of Aristotle, the most thinking man in the most democratic of ancient 'Republics'-for no offence at all, once crucified two thousand captive Tyrians in a single day! In the time when the People made the Constitution, some of the States punished certain offences by branding with a hot iron, by cropping the ears, and other mutilations even more atrocious. Suppose Congress should pass a law inflicting the most odious of those tortures on defaulters, on members of Congress whom the President openly bribes to vote against the well-known principles of justice, is there any man who would justify that punishment by declaring that once it was 'usual,' and would not now be considered 'cruel'? No doubt there are such men in New York. I know there are in Boston—but the People do not go to the cess-pools of society to find a test of right and wrong.

I think the form of indenture for apprentices to the siness of the goldsmith in England, as far back as the 14th century, provided that the youth should receive 'sufficient instruction.' Suppose a lad is apprenticed now by the same form of indenture, and the master gives him just that amount of 'instruction' which was 'sufficient' for a goldsmith's apprentice then, and no more, is there a jury in America that would justify the master's neglect on the technical plea that he had done all 'the worshipful company of Goldsmiths in London' would require, five hundred

If, in Boston, a surgeon should amputate a lady's arm at the elbow, and plunge the stump in boiling pitch to stanch the blood, and she should die of the operation, and he were indicted for manslaughter, could he justify his malpractice by showing that such was the common method before the time of Hippocrates, and was recommended by that great master of the ancient art?

In Article I. of the Amendments to the Constitu tion, it is provided that Congress shall not prohibit the free exercise of religion. The District of Colum-bia is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. There are Catholics in it. Suppose a company of Catholics should burn a heretic alive, as they have done many a thousand times, and as some of their writers declare they will again, as soon as they have the power, could they justify themselves on the and that it was a part of their religion to do so; quote the old English statute de Haretico comburendo, and adduce a long list of precedents, running back to the fifth century, and appeal to this clause of the Constitution? Suppose the present 'revival of religion' should work southward, and by some 'special miracle' should incline the heart of one of the great Southern Senators who are champions of slavery to a par-ticular act of his new zeal. Suppose he should sacrifice his son as a burnt-offering; let us suppose it was not his only son, not even the son of his wife, but of a bond-woman the Patriarch is imitated in more particulars than one. When brought to trial for the wilful murder, could be justify it by appealing to this clause of the Constitution, declaring it was in the free exercise of his religion that he did the deed, fel-lowing the example of the mythical Patriarch, to whom the mere intention was 'imputed for righteousness'; and declaring that he who had done the deed was as much more 'righteous' than Abraham as Works are better than Faith, which cannot be seen without them? I doubt that a jury would acquit him on that constitutional defence, for there has been some little progress in the idea of Religion since the days when it was thought that God delighted in human sacrifice !

Our own institutions are continually me the spirit of the age, may, even by the party that con trols the nation for the time. Need I mention the conflicting judgments of Expounders of the Constitu-tion in regard to a Bank, a Protective Tariff, Internal tion in regard to a Bank, a Protective tarm, internal Improvements, and the like. Contemporary exposition, says the maxim, is the stronges of all. It is only a rope of sand, which binds no man. Jefferson's exposition was old enough to be teontemporary in law; he thought the Constitution did not justify the acquisition of new territory, and recommended an amendment to stay the purchase of Louisiana. Who believes it now! It has been the settled practice as well as the consistent these of the American Who believes it now? It has been the settled practice as well as the consistent theory of the American Government, to regard colored freemen as entirens of the United States. All at once, the Supreme Court repels the "contemporary exposition," and overthrows the established principles of law. There has been a progressive demoralization of the Constitution, and no wonder men should cry out against a plain application of one of its most valuable provisions?

Of course, I do not suppose that this guarantee of

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alone is the best e following un-cest preparations contain no dele-in anything.

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Restorer and Zy. s other remedies as Mrs. S. A. Al-Hair Restorer ularly, but, not. distinctly visible.

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rer and Zylobal s curing my gray. . Penn. Pub. Soc s. S. A. Allen's alsamum."

ame that I know s of age,) Pitcher,

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a Republican form of Government applies merely to the liberation of slaves: one day, the humanity and knowledge of the age will decide that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution itself are ade quate to secure the natural rights of women not less than men. But let us take one step at a time: so shall we be ready for the next.

It is not only unconstitutional, it is also most dan gerous to admit that Slavery is consistent with a Republican form of Government. The South claims a stitutional right to that anti-republican institution. In her own affairs, the North decides against it, and casts it away with scorn and loathing : but she forgets the sacred obligation of the Constitution its solemn guarantees-and allows the minority of the South to have their wicked way at home. See the pernicious consequences. In each Southern State there has grown up a hateful Oligarchy, a Few-menpower; it is not an Aristocracy-the rule of the bestbut a Kakistocracy-the rule of the worst,-of the worst rules of conduct, if not the worst conductors. There is a privileged class, with the odious monoply of making property of men.

The few slaveholders rule the majority in all the Southern States ;-they own the blacks, they overpower the poor whites. While enriching themselves they yet impoverish the community and the State; they hinder education : they debaueh and demoralize the People. They control the nation. It is their creatures who hold the Federal offices, and rule the North. They invade the local rights of the Northern States - in the examples I have already given, and many more. If the North makes the law, the South appoints the judges, who can unmake it by their exposition. The Supreme Court is a judicial revolves in the Southern hand-or is it, rather, only a Bludgeon?

It is painful to see the increase of central power, and the decay of local self-government. Norther State rights are trod down to the dust beneath the hoof of the Federal power. Slavery is the cause of this vicious centralization. Since the Alien and Se dition laws were made, intended to gag men, I think of no advance towards despotism, except what has been made by the Slave Power to defend its peculiar institution. The guarantee of a Republican form of Government is a security against centraliza tion of power. It is the People's command to establish local self-government in every State by the Principles of the Declaration, and for the Purposes of the

Northern men are strangely unfaithful. They do

not attack slavery itself. I think there is now no political party in the United States which declares itself hostile to slavery. It is only the incidents or the accidents of slavery which the Republican party opposes They cry out against 'extension of slavery,' not against the existence of slavery itself. So they have measures without a Principle. Commissioner Loring while Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, kidnapped a man, and sent him back to slavery; he put off widows and orphans who came to his Court, thinking the sacrifice of a man was more to be desired than mercy, or even justice. The State was moved with indignation, and sought to hurl the unjust Judge from the office he disgraced. After many delays, shufflings and dodgings, the matter was brought be fore a Republican Governor, who removed him, but took pains to declare that he did not do this because her Loring had kidnapped a man- no official opin ion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed.'

Thus the Republican party fails to satisfy the moral sense of the People, and to command the respect of the merely thoughtful, who, if they do not feel justly or love mercy, can yet see inconsistency, and despise measures which are bottomed on no principle, and scorn the men who are false alike to their convictions and their opportunities. Thus in the late Presidential campaign the party nominated for its champion a man never before identified with its principles, or even devoted to its measures. Hence, fortunate for itself, is was defeated. No Political Party has yet a platform high enough to command a full view of the field, or lift its representatives up to such a moral elevation as shall draw the eyes of all good men.

It is clear what we ought to do-the North must declare 'SLAVERY NOT TO BE TOLERATED IN A REPUB-DACAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT. NO PROPERTY IS MAN. IMMEDIATE ABOLITION. NO SLAVE STATE IS THE UNION.' We shall come to that by and by, not all at once-little by little-step by step, not by a jump. Nihil saltatim, gradatim omne, is good Latin. Already the People look that way. What they want is a LEADER, who is not only intellectually sharp, but also morally just. Mere intellect, looking only after what is profitable for to-day, can never se Justice, God's idea of what is profitable to all men, and forever; while yet a conscientious woman will know it at once, and can give the counsel which would save a State. The nice ear, laid to the ground, hears the airy footstep of the thunder, when a great ways off; yet it never sees the Rainbow, close at hand, which yet every clear-eyed boy in the farmer's barn yard looks on with wonder, delighted at that handsome angel who tells him the storm is over and gone ! Each faculty has its function; those of cunning an

In 1787, the People of the United States tolerated slavery as a Measure-all the States had it then, save Massachusetts alone, as I think-though Mr. Hale adds also New Hampshire, and I wish he may be as correct here as he is commonly right elsewhere. But the People of the United States never admitted slavery as a Principle. So, not only in the Declaration do they lay down maxims, the norm of Institutions, and in the Constitution, the norm of Statutes and Customs, do they also propose purposes utterly destructive of Property in man, but in the Constitution they would not tolerate the word Slave or Bondman, lest they should be thought to admit, as a permanent principle of Politics, what they only tolerated for the moment as a measure of neces

But, after the People, in their weakness or wickedness, allowed slavery as a measure, then the Southern States got possession of the Government, claimed that slavery was a Principle, a Constitutional Principle, a necessary Principle, and developed it int numerous measures hostile to the self-evident Truths our fathers fought for, and subversive of all the great Purposes for which they built the Union up. Slavery is a Principle-the special Principle of the Southe States-the distinctive Shibboleth thereof. But Freedom is also a Principle—the distinctive Principle of our Revolutionary and our Constructive Purpose. The two cannot long continue in the same Govern ment. The People cannot go backwards to Slavery, and the despotic ruin which that abuts on; and at the same time go forward to Freedom, and the manifold welfare it leads to. America cannot have Regress and Progress at the same time.

There is one great Political question before the American People- Is Slavery consistent with the Republican form of Government which the Revolution was fought to secure, and the Union established to found?' Parties represent the tendencies of the People. They are experiments, guide-boards, to point this way or that. There is no political party whose finger indicates the road to that true Republican Government which shall realize the Principles and Purposes of those great documents of the People. It is only on this platform that these gravest of all matters can be now, discussed; no where else are they looked fairly in the face. But still the question forces itself into the Politics of the nation, of every State, of each considerable town, nay, into all the theological sects. The slaveholders and their vassals, North and South loudly declare, 'Slavery is essential to the Republiform of Government.' The rest of the nation feel that [Freedom is the essential of a Republic, yes,

of all continuous Progress, and of all sure Welfare; if the British People must certainly succumb to the but they dare not say so yet. What cowards we are! Roman Pope, for in his hand he had the armies, the ect of continual attack. The South (I mean the lie opinion of the world was on his side. It took slaveholders) hate the North, hate her Republican than half a century, well-nigh a whole hundred years, Principles, hate her Democratic Purposes, hate her Pro-gress, hate her Welfare, hate her best mcn! They seek to ruin us. Forty years ago, they made a tariff day to this, he has been a heretic in Britain. That to ruin the commerce of the North; then they un- was the question of the 16th century in England, and made it, to ruin our manufactures. The Senatorial thus did our fathers meet, and answer it there. executive repeals the Bounty paid to the Northern fisheries; Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, proposes to abolish all custom-houses, and collect the nation's rev-kings control the British State, or shall it be amenaenue by a direct tax. I also wish the plan might succeed, and will do all in my little power to help the with a Constitution bottomed on the People's con work. But while I would recommend this as a great Here, too, there was an immense power opposed to Principle of Democracy, which will deprive the Fed- the People, for the Stuarts had eral Government of the means of corruption, the Hon. throne; they had the armies, the institutions, the Senator from the State of Bully Brooks and Keitt de- talent, the treasure. The quarrel began in 1603, signs it only as an oligarchie Measure of Revenge, when James the First, came to the crown; it did not the air would fall back on the Southern head, and de-clear over the sea, and his family have been Prestroy half the army and navy of the nation, and crush tenders' ever since. That strife lasted more than

I say the Federal Government greatens at the England men are slaves; you and I are slaves; but, They grew up under the shadow of the when sick and old! Compare the last four Adminis- manhood in them, and the wilderness about them. trations—that of Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan; III. In the 18th century, they had grown a great see with what accelerated velocity they descend to-

Freedom and Slavery is now waging there. The depublican form of Government, or take the anti-Republican which the Slave Power seeks to force on had the offices, the institutions, the church and

stitution, and make a new one prohibiting slavery. and the rights of man. This course will be recommended by political jobbers,

Constitution, repudiate English's Bill, organize under freemen of the North. There will be no violence oftumn. Then the Northern men who voted for Mr. the chances seem to be against us; for the Slave English's Bill to force the Lecompton Constitution on Power has got possession of the Government, it concome together in December, 1859, fresh from the peo-ple. Some advantageous changes will have taken glo-Saxon blood is still the same as it was in the 18th twelve in a column of Freedom! Kansas will apply for this question as each of those others, -in favor of proadmission as a free State; Mr. Buchanan, unpopular, going out of power, will not be able to scare men, Representatives will accept the new State, and offer decay, or mingles an excess of other ethnological elea gain to the Anti-Slavery party of the North.

long be kept out. All these will be Anti-Slavery States. tury; and as our fathers in America did in the 18th While territories, they are necessarily kept tied to century. the politics of the administration party; but when independent States, their individual character will Senators hostile to Slavery. I think we shall never were historical precedents and theological desee another slave State added to the Union, nor another slavery-President defiling the Capitol. After long waiting for 'something to turn up,' Mr. Everett, century, there was law enough to secure Britain a it seems, has now nominated himself for the highest constitutional and limited government; and in the 18th American office, and put himself on the country. Guided by the Southern matron '-a woman from the Bludgeon State, who had never a husband nor down to the electioneering deep to do (fishing) business in the great waters. With the cold lead of his that must yield, in the 16th century, in the 17th, ness in the great waters. With the cold lead of his charity sermon for sinker, and a small piece of General Washington's dead body as bait, he casts his line upon all waters, bobbing for the Presidency! age, and catch nothing, for the South has just repealed But, alas! I think he will toil all the night of his old the bounty on Northern fishery! Instead of the spoils of that deep, he will take only an 'anodyne,' and serve The Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Bill, the Kansas-December, 1860?

Aboution is moral in its same issue. While from the stand-point of insame issue. dividual conscience, slavery is a WRONG-what minis the denial of a Republican form of Government, a there is in her blood, but there is this in her history, Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of ideas, Massachusetts ideas. There was something in them on; by that, Congress has no authority to of ideas, and a power of action, such as no people before establish slavery in any territory, to protect it in our time has ever had. It was Massachusetts that man in the United States is Constitutionally a slave; in the greater strife of the 19th century. tive-the People command : 'the United States SHALL land men, Massachusetts men who stand up thereof guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican It may be in New York, in Washington, in Cincin

slavery. They do not mean, I take it, the 'never' of began, here let the first decisive step be taken. eternity, but the never of a very long period, say a Within the last 340 years, three great questions have in the Senate because he had sworn to support the

come up before the Anglo-Saxon People. I. The first was the question of the 16th century. It was this—Shall the Pope of Rome rule the British

Hence the best institutions of the North are an ob- treasure, the learning, the talent of Europe; the pub-

II. In the 17th century, there came anothe tion, equally terrible. It was this-Shall the Stuart acant to harm the North. That stone thrown into end until 1688, when Britain cast James the Second out of sight I know not how many political office- four score years, and it was decided in favor of pro-

But to settle that question, some of the ablest and expense of the Northern States. Every increase most spiritual families of England must flee from their of that central power enlarges the courage, the native land, and here find a home in the wilderness strength, and the malignant insolence of your Southern So, while this question was getting settled, the Ame masters. Listen to Senator Hammond: the New rican Colonies were at the same time getting planted. alas! we have no masters bound to take care of us forest, wherein they started with nothing but their

three millions strong. Then came the third great What efforts have been made by the Slave Power question,—that of the 18th century,—namely—Shall to prevent the people of Kansas from establishing the American People be controlled by the British a Republican form of Government! what mon- King and Parliament, or shall they make their own drous money has been spent to enslave Kansas! laws and found their own institutions, such as suit what efforts are making still! The battle between alike the instinct and consciousness of the People? Here, too, it seemed as if the power was all or question is now before her people, Will you make a one side, and only all the right on the other; for

you with the bayonet?' The Measure is of great im- the treasure, and of course he had the means to buy portance, the Principle of yet more. There are two up young ambition, and control much energetic talent plans of action for the people there to choose between. That quarrel began in 1758, and it was not settled 1. The wicked plan-to accept the Lecompton Con-until 1783. But here, too, the same spirit prevailed, stitution, take the bribe of English's Bill, come into and the American People answered that question as all the Union as a slave State; then repudiate that Con-

This course will be recommended by political joucets, land-speculators, and many men who have axes to grind; but it is wrong, it is impracticable, and liable to defeat at every step; it is not likely to succeed, in Republic be a Democracy, guaranteeing to every rican Republic be a Democracy, guaranteeing to every II. The just plan-to vote down the Lecompton man his 'natural, essential, inalienable right to life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' or shall it dethe new Leavenworth Constitution, and appeal to the generate down into a despotism, where property in man is recognized as sacred, and that fered by the Federal Government. A new election spreads itself until every footstep of Democracy of Representatives to Congress takes place next au-Kansas, will go where they who voted for Douglas's trols the Church likewise, it has the army and na-Kansas-Nebraska Bill were driven at the subsequent vy, it holds the mighty treasure of this continent; elections. The new House of Representatives will and it has the means to buy up young ambition, place in the Senate; Unitary New England will count century, in the 17th, in the 16th, and it will decide coax, or even to buy them as now. The House of unless it grows feeble either by natural or premature her a richer dowry than the Slave Power now tries to ments in its veins, and so corrupts its blood, and tempt her with. The Senate will seek to settle the perishes. The American people has done neither the Kansas difficulty before the Presidential election of the next year, and so will gladly admit her. Kansas turely or prematurely to perish by decay, and it has not will lose nothing but a little time, and that loss will be yet filtered bad blood enough into its veins to change its character. Depend upon it, we shall do as our Within a few days, Minnesota has become a State; great grandfathers did in Britain in the 16th century; Oregon will soon come within the ring; Kansas cannot as our grandfathers in Britain did in the 17th cen-

straitway appear. Soon there will be a majority of be abolished by peaceful arbitrament. Surely, there century, our fathers had enough charters, statutes, even a child—this professional rhetorician has gone suppose, peacefully, and without drawing the sword. But the party that was to be overcome, the clutched back, and that sword was taken to cleave

The time, I think, has passed by when the great American question of the 19th century could have of that deep, he will take only an 'anodyne,' and serve but to 'point a moral and adorn a tale.' No, Mr.

been settled without bloodshed. In 1850, it was possible. It may be that in 1854, when the Kansas-Ne Chairman, I think we shall never have another braska question was before Congress, there was still Chairman, I think we shall never have about the slavery-President. That creature has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting; his days are numbered, and will be finished soon. No victory of the power, the slavery-President in the balance, and will be finished soon. No victory of the terrible question must be settled, as all the preceding that Power. ones, by violence and the sword. I deplore it exceed ingly. I hate war, but injustice worse than war. Nebraska Bill, the English Bill, they are four jumps of the frog in the well—each time he went up a foot, Had I lived in the sixteenth century, I would but slid down three more before he leaped again! have entreated the Pope; and when he would not Slave-President Pierce came into power with a vast be supplicated with words, I would have permajority—he went out with more; slave-President suaded him with the battle-axe. In the 17th cen-Buchanan could not get the People's vote-he is a tury, I would have argued, and quoted Magna Charta minority President! But what power he had last December, a majority of twenty-two in the House of Representatives! What is it now? Where will it be in December, 1859?—where will he and his party be in December, 1859?—where will he and his party be in cast 'myself at the foot of the throne,' as our fathers Slavery is immoral; it is also unconstitutional. It did; but when spurned from that throne, I would have must be put down by the social action of the People-done as they did, cast my pewter spoons and platters if not by Local Self-government in the Southern States, into bullets, sold my last load of hay to buy a musket, then by the Federal Arm of the whole nation—peace-beaten my ploughshare into a sword, and said 'Liberty ably if they will, forcibly if we must. The work of first, ploughing afterwards.' So, in the 19th cen-Abolition is moral in its substance; it is likewise po-

isters call a Six-from that of American Politics, it New England, Massachusetts-I do not know what repudiation of the Principles and Purposes of the that all the great ideas which have made their for American People, solemnly set forth in both the Rev- tune in America, and which at the same time have olutionary and the Constructive Programme-the also made America's fortune, they are New England All Federal officers hold office the blood of those Puritans who planted themselve under the Power of Attorney which the People swear on these shores which gave their descendants a power any territory, or to allow it in any State; the Presi- took the initiative in the great strife of the 18th cen dent has none, the Supreme Court has none. Not a tury; it is Massachusetts that has taken the initiative for the language of that Power of Attorney is impera- the Platform of Freedom is laid down, it is New Eng nati, in Philadelphia, in California, -no matter where Now, I often hear it asserted, by wise and good it is New England blood that is there; it is New Eng nen, that the American people never will abolish land's voice that speaks. Here, too, this great wor

There are two things I want Massachusetts do. A few years ago, Charles Sumner was railed at Constitution of the United States, and was asked how he could do that. He said, 'I support the Constitution of the United States as I understand the Constitution Church, after his own sort, or shall the British People of the United States.' They then asked him, 'would rule that Church, -determine its doctrines, define its you do this thing?' 'Yes.' 'Would you do that form, and control its practice? At first, it seemed as thing? 'Yes.' 'Would you return a fugitive

slave? I think it was Mr. Mason, or some of his rier is very much alarmed! It is awfully dangerous, coadjutors, who asked that question,—and Mr. Sumit is illegal for the people to do any thing without a ner said, 'Is thy servant a dog that he should do this warrant! It is the Chief Justice of the Common-Union, 'Is thy servant a dog, that she should return have been 'jocular' when he made the decision, tha

1. I want Massachusetts to pass a law, next winter, declaring that no fugitive slave shall ever be re- template! You see, it is the other bull that has do turned from her soil; but whatsoever fugitive slave the mischief. (Laughter.) The moderate people thing. I hope every man of you will put your applause.) name to it : I know every woman will, for the con science of woman outruns the prudence and the cundozen years ago, I was invited to deliver an address ning of man, and I would follow her conscience rath- before a literary society in a neighboring city. Shorter than his cunning. Let us declare a Kidnapper's ly after, I happened to be in the place, and met a man Court a 'Nuisance.' I say that solemnly, knowing in the street, who asked me what I intended to talk what I say.

Senators and request our Representatives in Congress speak of any thing you please, for Rufus Choate came to use all their influence to fulfil the guarantee in the here, and gave us a defence of the Fugitive Slave

see presently the other New England States follow. ition, met to celebrate the literary anniversary of the New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, college, steeped in Greek and Latin, and not one of even Illinois and Indiana, will presently take the them with an idea less than two thousand years old, same ground; and if we go on in this way, it will except a very few perhaps, deemed dangerously not be long before slavery is abolished in this nation, men.' because just waked up to the admiration of Adand when the Declaration of Independence is read dison, and young enough to believe Pope a poet. on the Fourth of July, 1876, there will not be a Rufus Choate was called on to address them, and he slave in the United States.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

st hearty delight to the announcement that Mr. saymost hearty delight to the announcement that Mr. Parker has made, of what he thinks should be the main purpose in the labor of the coming year, especially that which relates to an enactment, on the part of Massachusetts, that she ignores the existence of the Fugitive Slave Clause, and takes her neck out of the yoke, at any rate. I am exceedingly glad to have his assent and concurrence in that resolution. Although that resolution stands, I believe, for the first time, here, and a fortnight ago in New York, in the list of our principles and measures, it is some three or four vears since our friend Henry C. Wright has or four years since our friend Henry C. Wright has been accustomed to urge it upon us. We have at last come up to him. I remember, at college, when our Natural Philosophy Professor used to put down a. 'I appreciate very sensibly the courtesy of this sends in upon us this message- Let Massachusetts enact that nobody shall be tried on her soil as a fugitive slave.' Mr. Parker stands with his theory, inside of the Constitution,-he is the positive pole. They are brought together; and I expect to see that clause fied the South everywhere—the North nowhere. stood apart on this measure. I expect,—yes, I say it seriously, for I believe in the triumph of ideas,—I expect, that in the shock of that mutual labor, the time her records, either by force or by construction,-I do write ' Granted' against every one. We cannot sit idle. You know

Satan finds some mischief still,

They have granted us the schools—they have granted now at last bethinks itself how wrong to use such us the railroad cars—they have granted us intermar- day for party purposes!! riage-they have granted us the welcome absence of stereotype it into a statute. (Applause.)

Some people think it will never come. We must emselves a mere bob to the kite of Garrisonianism; they begin to talk of r t was, that the Congregationalists were trying to tie caey in the 'boundless patriotism,' in the 'speciou him, an Episcopalian, to the tail of the kite of Gar- and glittering generalities of an earlier period. Well, risonianism! You cannot go anywhere but you find we do not mean they shall have any such luxury. ne man charging another with becoming the tool of The fact is, every body has good principles, but the Abolitionists. It is just like the poor lunatic in the Scotch hospital, who thought he had dired off of a man comes along, and does what he says he will, rosst beef and turkey, fruit and jelly and preserves, means what he says. We are not a sincere people. but said, after all, it tasted wonderfully like gruel, the Our friend, Mr. Parker, told us, after he had given us whole of it. (Laughter.) So, whether you go to a his programme for Massachusetts, that he wanted a meeting of the Tract Society, or to the Legislature, or party that would say a Republican Government meant to a private gathering in New York or Boston, the

State Street, should undertake to settle for themselves ples ; that she did not come down to actual life.

thing?' There spoke the spirit of Massachusetts! wealth now that lays down the law, not the Atlas Now, I want the State of Massachusetts to say to the office; but still the Courier thinks the Judge must he could not have intended it to be taken as law; the consequences are such as no law-abiding man can con sets his foot here, that fugitive slave is free, and the arm of Massachusetts, which holds the sword, shall be shoes, that do not tread on the pavement with the stretched out over that man, and strike down whoever Chief Justice on their side, proceed to abute, not legal strikes at him. There is a resolution before this body which looks to that very purpose, and next autumn, to consult his books to see whether damages are to be there will be a petition circulated before the People paid. 'Call again in a day or two; this is a very of Massachusetts, asking the Legislature to do that serious matter,' says the Courier. (Laughter and

Here is another-they thicken so fast. Some half about. I had some dim idea in my mind, and I tried 2. Then, I want the Legislature to instruct our to tell him. When I had done, he said, 'You may 4th article of the Constitution, and secure 'a Republi- Law, as a literary exercise?' I came down to Boston, can form of Government to every State in the Union. and met graduates of Harvard, who had just come Let Massachusetts do these two things, and you will from the first meeting of the Alumni of that institudelivered another eulogy on the Fugitive Slave Law and Daniel Webster. Now see where he has got, party of young men address him a letter, asking him MR. PRESIDENT,-I have listened, for one, with the to deliver a Fourth of July oration, in which they

selves commit the offence we reprobate in others. To which Mr. Choate, having many a sin like those

two on his conscience, replies-

morsel of granite, or some minute atom of diamond, and then bring to bear upon it the positive and negative poles of the electric battery, it disappeared in the blaze. Now, my friend Henry C. Wright stands outside of the Constitution,—the negative pole,—and for the country, not for faction; for the creation, and memory, and diffusion of a comprehensive national a day for the whole of our America, not for the country, not for faction; for the memory, and diffusion of a comprehen feeling, not for the advocacy of a party.'

Once ten thousand youthful orators, on the sunny Fourth of July, argued lustily that Liberty meant permission to buy and sell slaves; and Union signivanish, as the diamond did, in the shock of the concurrence between these elements that have hitherto channel has shifted clean over, and the thoroughly,

will yet come when Massachusetts will tear it out of an Anti-Slavery Debate. The prophet now cannot truth. Call a meeting for what you will, it turns int curse if he will-no praise of slave-hunting will issue not care which. We have never yet asked any thing from his lips; spite of himself his lips break into blessof the Legislature which they have not granted us-nothing! In the long list of our petitions, we can hoodman! Old Concord bells refree to the Old Concord bells refuse to ring in a pro-slavery Fourth of July, and from Bangor as far west as there was a Fremont voter, the glorious old day swells and sings, roars and thunders, 'Break every yoke'-'Liberty first, Union afterwards!'and so we turn our endeavors towards a new point. Hunkerdom in vain crying out for refuge and quarter,

It is your bull, you see. 'I will look into the Judge Loring from the Commonwealth. (Loud Applause.) And now, having nothing else to do, and your banner on the outer wall, — We are Unionists, looking round for employment, we have accepted one Daniel Webster men, Fugitive Slave Law advocates." of the 'crotchets' of Henry C. Wright, and mean to Our castle's strength can laugh a siege to scorn. It is the white flag now! . Gentlemen, let us no minister to party! Let us be very general-no biting learn to labor and to wait. It is astonishing how allusion to individuals.' 'Don't mention the gallows many evidences there are that it is coming, and com- in the house of a man whose brother has been hanged ing very fast. You can hardly turn anywhere with- (Loud laughter and applause.) A momentous change out finding evidence that it is coming. Up in the They cry quarter. They go back to justice. They State House last winter, Caleb Cushing was continually taunting the Legislature that they were making talk in vain of rights.' They are the losers now, and and vesterday, if you had been at the meeting of the tional courtesies. It is a sign that the balance has Tract Society, you would have found an eloquent kicked the beam. It is a pregnant sign, when Rufus merchant, making his maiden speech, and the gist of Choate takes refuge from Fugitive Slave Law advo-

cry is still the same. You cannot go anywhere but If there is a man here who believes it, don't let him somebody is charged with trying to pull the whole body into an anti-slavery agitation. Well, this is the him. ('Hear, hear.') Do not go to your hearthtinctive, unconscious, unpremeditated, involuntary stone at home, and there profess the constitutional expression of the feeling which every body has, that theory of my friend Mr. Parker, and maintain that they are gravitating toward radical auti-slavery, and the clause, guaranteeing a Republican Government to cannot keep out of it. It is a very welcome proof. the States, gives the power to abolish slavery, and then vote for Henry Wilson in November, until he I sometimes think I will buy an old book of fables, writes over his banner, I go for the power and the arn them by heart, and then come to the conclusion duty of Congress to abolish slavery in South Carolina. that I know everything; for it seems to me as if old That is, if you accept the theory, mate it with an act! proverbs and old stories, the concentrated wisdom of (Applause.) Stereotype it! If there is a man who ages, left nothing to be learned. Do you remember thinks the American Tract Society in New York story, old as the grayest and brownest-papered placed itself under the shoe leather of the slaveholder, school-book, of the farmer in the lawyer's office, and let him see to it that he never gives it the color of dertaking to state a case? He said that his bull a red cent. (Applause.) Acrs, as well as words had gored the lawyer's ox. 'Very well, it is very (Renewed applause.) Men do not trust you for your plain, said the lawyer; 'you must pay me damages.' theory and principles, they trust you for your acts. Stop, said the farmer, 'I have made a mistake. It The great difficulty, in a country and in a time like was your bull that gored my ox.' 'Ah,' said the ours, is to be understood. You are not understood other, that is a different matter, and I will consult when you lay down principles; you are understood the books: call again to-morrow. It is hard to say when you drag them down into daily life, and infor ow the rule stands.' (Laughter.) Well, in 1835, from them into each hour's conduct. I remember a the Boston Courier was in about the same state of story of one of our laborers at Portsmouth,-the womind that it is now. (Laughter and applause.) It man whose voice, of all now left us, was first heard on has not grown any. It has been bought and sold a the Anti-Slavery platform. She had had a slavegreat many times since, publicly as well as privately, holder, a relative, attend a week's course of her le out it stands just where it did. But, mark! in 1835, tures. Address after address he listened to, and he it was the farmer's bull that had done the mischief, could coolly criticise, object, and explain. The words and so the Courier defended the gentlemen of property and standing, 'in broadcloth and broad day- ed his heart. But the sixth or seventh day, in the light,' in State street, who undertook to put down a course of conversation, he said, 'That fact you state legal meeting of certain women in behalf of the abo-American Slavery; and it thought,-the honor!' said she; 'why, I know you would steal; press of Boston generally thought,—that it was an what reliance could I place on your honor?' He put exceedingly republican, and safe, and excellent prin- on his hat, and was not seen at a lecture afterwards. ciple, that 'citizens of eminent gravity,' meeting in He understood her! (Applause.) He had thought e vicinity of the Atlas office, or on the sidewalk of she was arguing, theoretically, abstractly, on princiwhether legal meetings of other people were for the great thing is to be understood. The American Tract public benefit or not! They saw no danger in the Society will understand Dr. Cheever a great deal betpublic benefit or not. They saw no danger in the principle; they defended it. It was not a mob that ter, notwithstanding all his eloquent, sublime, prowent there, and made a fool of Mayor Lyman; it was the 'gentlemen of property and standing,' it was the with Isaiah,—they will understand him infinitely betconservative element of the Commonwealth.' The ter when they come up to his church door for a conboot was on that leg, you see. It has got on the other tribution, and find it locked. But this is an act. If a now. Chief Justice Shaw has decided that anybody may go into a liquor shop, where rum is sold without Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress a warrant, take out the bottles and demijohns, and break them on the curb-stone,—and this same Continuous of the break them on the curb-stone,—and this same Continuous of the continuous of the

you in November for a vote, you say, 'It depe upon whether you think Congress has the power abolish slavery, and whether, if you think so, yo mean to exercise it, —he will study the question an hour, and come to a distinct impression as morning. I comember, some seventee Abbott Lawronce wrote a letter to Francis Jac saying that he did not have any opinion up tion which Mr. Jackson had asked in regard to alleged powers of Congress. Every man who goes a Congress now, has a very definite opinio rather anxious to have an opportunity to answer anti-slavery letter inquiring what his opinions are What we want, then, are acts following these the

ries. Bring them down into daily life. That dien sion in the Tract Society yesterday amounts to test ing, if the same amount of money continues to go New York. You may argue for ever, Massac may resolve for ever, her speakers may be elecfor ever, she may exhaust the dictionary in epithe describe James Buchanan; but the moment check-mate the government, by refusing to appropriations, that moment the dies ed,-you have reached something better than dictionary. All I wish to add to that excell gramme which Mr. Parker started to-day is, that the men who do vote, who undertake to carry the ideas into polities, are not to shelter ther from our criticism or our rebuke by going into Anti-Slavery meeting, and covering themsel men of the Republican party think-we care a no matter what is the theory of the hearth-side; want the theory avowed in its platform, the purpos declared in its methods announced to the public, reduced to practice at the ballot-box. You may this I am talking twenty years before the age, -bo, act all. I am talking on the very eve of the age, u are rushing toward the cataract, nobody can tell ha fast. The rank and file, the people, are infinite nearer the consummation of this purpose than youir agine. All we want is the courage to own it, Ha sachusetts might be led out of the Union in fire year If, when Kansas takes her seat, by pro-slaven resentatives, as I believe she will, in the Senate of United States, the people of the Commonwealth Massachusetts could have the vote put to them when er they would remain in the Union under such ar version of the Constitution or repudiate it, except the commercial, you might say, the coined heart of Bo ton, the vote, there is every fair probability, went be, 'No! Come out!' Anti-Slavery has done and far more thoroughly, than we suppose; a if not here, then at least in the far West. In the new States, where the weight of conterva Church and State is less marked, there, where the popular voice is closer and warmer to the government itself, you would find a readiness to adopt and meet this question of separation. But, what I a of politicians, what I claim of the Church, is simi consistency ;-that they shall act on the principal that they avow. What care I for the eloquent nunciations even of that Giant at Brooklyn? may exhaust the genius which he has inherited the largest brain in the Orthodox doctorate of an of slavery, and when he goes into the church the city of New York to build up, with both h a revival which is to strengthen that refuge of slaveholder, he more than und es the rebuke of ten previous years; for every atom of strength the is contributing to the already tottering hatil of that Church is laid on the heart of the bond (applause)-and he knows it, or he ought to know In an age like ours, the eloquence of the pul little or nothing, if there be not behind it the eloquence, the louder protest of the LIFE. With surroundings of Henry Ward Beecher, girt al with a family of clergymen, his reputation for o doxy yet unsullied, his standing as an evang Christian yet unattacked, if he were to sim church door against the American Bible, Trad a Missionary Societies, it would be like the first or Lexington, 'heard round the world.' (Audin There would be no more pro-slavery refugees or European continent, robing themselves in anti-si professions, and trying to explain their sile home on the ground that Garrison was an infidel Theodore Parker did not fancy John Calvin. would be met with the admitted fact that the son Lyman Beecher, the brother of Harriet B. St. had shut his church against the benevolent ins tions of the Northern States, and that fact that -facts have giant boots, and travel forty leng minute,-would journey the world over. The graphic wires would be attached to the steenle of Brooklyn church, and the other end would be need no explanations, no buts, no apologies. Christianity of Europe would overwhelm the trutling, the faltering, the evasive, the ambiguous tianity of these thirty-two hypocritical States. The American religion, the American Tract Sec

ty. (both sides.) the resolutions of the proand the resolutions of the Southerners, remind ways of that nonsense of Maria Edgeworth-1 18 into the garden, and cut a cabbage leaf to make apple pie. - and gunpowder run out of the he her boots.' (Laughter.) It means nothing; no cohesion in it. There stands Leonard Ba able, far-sighted intelligent determined, a son of Puritans, with the New England Review for his and Yale College for his certificate of orthodoxy they gagged him on the floor of the Tract Soriet and about all he had opportunity to say was, to to the very man who was fastening on the gag. Bethune, and call him 'his worthy Christian er'! How much do you suppose Dr. Bethane of for any vote, any protest of the man who acknow ledged his Christian character, at the very m that, for a so-called Christian, but really infa

purpose, he was trampling him under his feet? This Society said, eighteen years ago, that no it holder in the American States, in this age of enliph enment, could be a Christian. The world cried ' naticism'! That was one end of the wire. That of indignant anti-slavery instinct, never retricts never explained, never compromised, never soften ringing through the clear air to-day, denying the Christian character of every man that holds hime on the heart of the slave, -men said, 'It is hand The bayonent is always harsh; but it was the all points of Percy and Pitcairn, it was the sword's poli of Abercrombie, Howe and Rawdon, that forced reluctant British soldiers up Bunker Hill the time, and carried the rampart against Prescott # Putnam. It is the bayonet of Henry C. Wright, 20 Theodore Parker, and William Lloyd Garrison, M. has forced Leonard Bacon and Ward Beecher, in the third time, against these ramparts of a prostill Christianity, and almost carried them. (Enthu applause.) Just before 1831, when the Duke of W ngton feared that the British people meant to of the Reform Bill by numbers over the House of Land he sent word down to Lancashire, to some a eight thousand trusty guards, to 'grind their swall All I have to say to the people who call this slavery denunciation harsh is this-I hope it will harsh as truth, and uncompromising as and if the bayonets are not sharp eneugh, He Wright,-if the swords are not keen enough, Lloyd Garrison, "grind" them! Force thes ! luctant Christians up to the rampart between to and the false Christianity which they are booms unmask!

For me, the argument is simple. If this is rise and I put chalk into it, there will be a storm; and I am certain it is chalk, and when I drop it the no agitation, then it is not vineger. So when

throat, it is explanation; don did not the onset. Every this Anti-Slaver years ago, it men to laun tre of the ex and force and to quake. Naples is als sparks. Cui fears that th neath the L Vesuvius. will leave a cheat of Jan explosion the · Abstracti granite, Capit and see us a hence, and w of the Fugi gone forwar Help us wi means, help

help us by do

and when yo

ion of Massa

applauding h

JUN

ous day. Charles Re. met a man in after his nam but I have no after my nan ments purge tion. I war General, tha been. I wan two fugitives forehend of h touches her shall ever reapplause.) ally' idle. liberty does r let us amer South usurp own maxims crum, if it be consistent, de for herself-a no slave that the proudest; galaxy of bri grouped abou to dig up from record of any · We welcome tyranny of all ion and supp sachusetts go blackness of whom the lin plause)-we fords, with th sachusetts wo her- the bra of 'isms.' T bacco, Ohio iron; but Ms She has alway tend her, if ye will take them every thing; thank God. into rich laps brain of New in the pathless for the empire gress in the ni Yes, she h South wanted enough to defi a feather from was a recreant the schools as true to their t South-West v lases and the mothers, and of a church th what it wants. ry enterprise is

proof that No the education fault with the erett,-the ma he had unfor reading it, and medicine, he h Ah! I blush fe should have l cheering.) H little surface le ter of his, as if to get into. (A us, under his the editors of their guard, a any body shou two letters to of his mistake. there,-wrote South West, in it,-and how r and confession certain that po under an opiat I cannot tell. boand show m ever being sus against the d

to the end of

an apology for ator, and he mould into w sity run all t upon the purp you may travel hear that balar and hear that you have caugh Everett mint. of Plymouth greener sod, th tronger life, a the vigorous a and John Adas of that age, w dying for, and Massachusetts

answer of Sam

ning, and foun

does he not ple

you say, 'It depends ress has the power to if you think so, you study the question in inct impression next r to Francis Jackson, opinion upon a ques-ed in regard to certain very man who goes to aily life. That discusney continues to go to or ever, Massachusetta kers may be eloquent ictionary in epithets to y refusing to vote the ething better than the

NE 11.

ed to-day is, that then lertake to carry their to shelter themselves uke by going into as matter what private think-we care not: f the hearth-side; we platform, the purpose need to the public, and t-box. You may think ore the age, -no, not at y eve of the age. W. t, nobody can tell how e people, are infinitely is purpose than you in urage to own it. Mas the Union in five years. eat, by pro-slavery rep ill, in the Senate of th the Commonwealth of vote put to them wheth repudiate it, except the fair probability, would Slavery has done it, than we suppose; and the far West. In the ght of conservat arked, there, where the rmer to the government diness to adopt and t on. But, what I claim f the Church, is simply act on the principles I for the eloquent de iant at Brooklyn? He

odox doctorate of divican Church as the refuse d up, with both hands, hen that refuge of the and es the rebuke of the y tottering battleme heart of the bondman , or he ought to know i quence of the pulpit not behind it the bette of the LIPE. With the rd Beecher, girt about if he were to slam his d be like the first gun at he world.' (Amlause.) explain their silence at rrison was an infidel, and ncy John Calvin. They er of Harriet B. Stow d travel forty leagues world over. The telehed to the steeple of the her end would be eve ent of Europe. Weshould buts, no apologies. The id overwhelm the truck-ve, the ambiguous Chris-

ypocritical States, ne American Tract Socie ations of the protestants ria Edgeworth-I went abbage leaf to make an run out of the heels o means nothing; there is determined, a son of the land Review for his organ ificate of orthodoxy-mo stening on the gag, D worthy Christian brot f the man who acknow ter, at the very moment ian, but really infamous im under his feet? n years ago, that no slav tes, in this age of enlightn. The world cried 'Fa-nd of the wire. That cry nstinct, never retracted promised, never softene y man that holds himse men said, . It is harsh rsh; but it was the sales , it was the sword's po Rawdon, that forced the p Bunker Hill the third part against Present and of Henry C. Wright, and iam Lloyd Garrison, that nd Ward Beecher, for the amparts of a prostitubried them. (Enthusiast , when the Duke of Wel sh people meant to can over the House of Lords, ashire, to some seven or s, to 'grind their sword ople who call this an s this—I hope it will be empromising as justice's sharp enough, Henry C. ot keen enough, William them! Force these rerampart between the hich they are bound is

imple. If this is vines e will be a storm; and i when I drop it there t vinegar. So when is with forty thousand me, impeccable dectric, i can slavery, if every in

expanded on the stop to argue; they forced their men up to the onset. We mean to do the same.

Every thing encourages us,-every thing! This Anti-Slavery movement commenced nigh thirty Anti-Slavery increased commenced migh thirty years ago, in an upper chamber, with twelve or fifteen to launch it. It was like a whisper at the cenof the earth beneath Vesuvius. It gained strength and force and vigor, until the mountain sides began and force and vigor, draft in another sides bega Yaples is alarmed. If you watch at midnight, you see Napies Cushing thinks the State House is floating sparks. Charles Slavery office, and Wm. B. Reynolds fears that the Tract Society is to be crushed in beheath the Liberator press. Those are the sparks of Vesuvius Beware! The first eruption that comes will leave a chasm at Mason and Dixon's line that no cheat of James Buchanan can bridge over; the first explosion that comes will leave a rent in the Tract Society that no compromise can solder up.

'Abstractions' - words' !- Yes, but they grind granite, Capitol and iron army to dust in the end. Come nd see us a year hence, three years hence, five years ace, and we shall then have forgotten this question the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts, and gone forward to a new one. You doubt us to-day. teln us with your countenance, help us by your ns, help us by fidelity to your own convicti help us by doing yourselves justice at the ballot-box. and when your Legislature has met, the public opinion of Massachusetts will compel it to stereotype these applauding hearts into statutes. It will be a glori-

as day. Charles Remond told us, a few months ago, that he met a man in Salem who was afraid to write Boston after his name in South Carolina. I am not afraid. but I have not the same pride now in writing Boston after my name that I once had. I want these pavements purged and cleansed. I want to see a lustra-I want a Mayor, and a Marshal, and a Major neral, that shall make me forget those that have been. I want Boston to atone for having given back two fugitives within ten years, by writing it on the forchead of her public life, that the moment a fugitive touches her soil, no arm in the empire, or out of it, shall ever reduce him to slavery again. (Prolonged applause.) The South makes a Constitution to suit erself; she has triumphed while we sit 'constitutionally idle. Despotism does great things illegally. liberty does nothing at all 'according to law.' But let us amend this. Clutch the same power the South usurps; flare it in her face. Show her her own maxims carried into practice. Give us a fulerum, if it be no larger than Massachusetts,-a State consistent, determined, construing the Constitution for herself-and then, when that hour comes, when no slave that once reaches her soil shall ever return. the proudest jewels that the sons could add to the galaxy of brightness the labors of the fathers have grouped above us, redeeming the Commonwealth from the great mistake of our predecessors, would be to dig up from the two centuries of oblivion that glorious statute of 1646,-there is not a nobler on the record of any Christian State, -that one which said-We welcome the fugitives from the oppression and tyranny of all governments, and promise them protection and support at the public expense.' When Massachusetts goes back to that, we will cover up the lackness of Webster with the first Winthrop, he with whom the line went out, leaving no successor, (apfords, with the old Puritans, the men who made Masjusetts worthy of the eulogy that Mr. Parker gave her- the brain of the Union.' They say we are full of 'isms.' Thank God, we are! Virginia raises tobacco, Ohio pork, Louisiana sugar, Pennsylvania iron: but Massachusetts exports Ideas. (Applause.) She has always been 'the brain of the Union.' Extend her, if you please, and cover New England-we will take them all in. Full of isms !-yes, isms in

the schools and pulpits of New England had been it. would have been no Douglases, who, when they get to the end of their tether at Chicago, will turn back and pick at the breast that gave them blood. It is a proof that New England has never done her duty in erett,-the man who woke up one morning, and found he had unfortunately signed a document without cheering.) Her soil is mostly granite, there is but little surface loam, and it does seem, after that let- had their birth and education elsewhere. ter of his, as if he could not dig a place deep enough to get into. (Applause.) The frightened spaniel tells two letters to friends in the Senate, to inform them of his mistake, in case reference should be made to it there,—wrote half a dozen letters to friends in the South West, in case the press there should touch upon it,-and how many other copies of his dying speech and confession' he deposited in different places to make under an opiate, of having sympathized with justice, I cannot tell. (Loud applause.) Did ever a whipped ound show more trembling anxiety to run no risk of hound show more trembling anxiety to run no risk of ever being suspected of having peeped or muttered a abandonment of the practice, and calling upon the sgainst the dictates of the great Slaveocraey! Why does he not place on record, in our registry of deeds, and apology for a long, free breath? And yet he churches, to cease from their guilty complicity with was a Massachusetts Governor, a Massachusetts Senater, and he is truly the representative man, the mould into which the Professors at yonder University run all the young genius that they can catch. (Applause.) The shape which he originally impressed upon the purpose of Harvard is not yet broken; and you may travel a thousand miles West, and when you

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JUNE 11, 1858.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF IN-

be celebrated this year as usual, (under the direction the same things in opposition to slavery which have of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery been said at Anti-Slavery meetings in this city for the Society,) on MONDAY, July 5th, by a MASS past twenty-five years. MEETING of the friends of Universal Emancipa- Its counterbalancing (and preponderating) defects, tion, at the beautiful Grove in FRAMINGHAM. thither this year to testify against the National Hypocrisy and Corruption, and to renew their purposes and vows of devotion to the sacred cause of Freedom.

Boston and Worcester Rail Road and its Branches, will be run as follows:

Leave Boston at 9 o'clock, A. M.

" Worcester " 9 " "

" Millbury " 8.30 " "

" Milford " 9.30 " " " Northboro' " 9.30 " RETURNING, leave the Grove at or near 54

o'clock, P. M. FARES as follows :-

Millbury, " " cents for children.

Milford and Milford branch;
Northboro' and Marlboro';
Natiek, Needham, Ashland, twenty-five cents for Cordaville, Southboro', and children under twelve Westboro', to the Grove and

back, Grafton, to Grove and back, Sixty and thirty cents. The Fares, it will be seen, are a trifle higher meeting—a man who said many admirable things, than last year: this is on account of a charge made which we thankfully acknowledged in the Liberator

road.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

In the lists of meetings for anniversary week, pubsomewhat remarkable notice-

Transcript an indefinite postponement of the meeting 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' of 1857! thus named and notified, with a 'reason annexed' (as the catechism bath it) as follows :-

be held in Park street Church this (Wednesday) evening, will not be held this evening, in consequence of the fact that the anniversary of the American Tract Society—which several of the speakers relied upon for the Anti-Slavery meeting have been officially requested to address—will occur at the same hour (71) in Tramport Temple. 74) in Tremont Temple.'

Anti-Slavery Meeting. Anniversary week has passed away, and left no further trace of it. The inite postponement of the meeting in question, (or every thing; is main Government, isms in the Church, The name itself is only a year old, the first and only is that several of the speakers relied upon to give that sims in Reform. The State is full of them; let us specimen of the genus and species so denominated thank God. While the others have been gathering having suddenly and mysteriously appeared in Boston Slavery' had been 'officially' requested to address a into rich laps the harvests of the material world, the a year ago; after quietly sitting, at the eastern angle meeting of the Tract Society on the same evening. brain of New England has gone sounding on and on of the Common, in the presence of numerous observ- Of course, these officially invited persons, who consider in the pathless voyage of discovery, and working out ers, during a whole evening, it as suddenly disappear- ered the Tract Meeting more important than the gross in the nineteeth century.

Yes, she has done more than that. When the south wanted a leader, sagacious, strong and able enough to defeat New England, she had to lay hold of some of her exported product in a Douglas. It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's wing that killed him ! It was a feather from the eagle's win was a recreant son that was alone able to grapple with fest a year ago, to put on record what we can thus between the business of the Tract Society and the

and have been as well known and as widely comment- in the work already accomplished, and to rejoice the education of her sone. We have no right to find ed on as any institution of the city. Nay, the report over (what they called) a victory, though why so callcountry known as 'The South,' so that travellers from this victory (represented by Rev. Mr. Dexter of the should have been born among us! (Enthusiastic question-have been fain to deny their native city, New York Society. and to record their names in caravansaries as having How much Anti-Slavery these four persons would

nanced by people of the Park street Church, who they have spoken of Anti-Slavery, either at the h under his own signature, that he sent a note to robbed a black man of his pew, for no other reason Tract Jubilee on Wednesday evening, or on other us, under his own signature, that he sent a note to the editors of the Daily Advertiser, to put them on their guard, and to have it placed on record, in case any body should allude to his indiscretion;—he sent a note to robbed a black man of his pew, for no other reason that the previous occasions, or both.

Dr. Bacon, (in the business meeting of the Tract Society, Tuesday, P. M.) advised the meetings not to the previous occasions, or both.

Dr. Bacon, (in the business meeting of the Tract Society, Tuesday, P. M.) advised the meetings not to the previous occasions, or both. Society, and their constitutional distinction and most marked characteristic is, the representation of slave-holding as A SIN—in the language which they have frequently used, "A HEINOUS SIN AGAINST GOD."

The standard most and in its show meeting, Wednesday evening, he called Bishop Meade (the Bishop of Virginia, whose whole episcopal life has been spent in the defence of slavery) a "venerable and most godly man."

Dr. Storrs did not speak. certain that posterity should not suspect him, even Taking their stand thus upon the sinfulness of slaveholding, the founders and agents of this Society have ciety, Tuesday afternoon,) said he was annoyed at a slavery.

ty-seven years, there suddenly appeared, a year ago, no such thing. I deprecate both the word and the reality implied in it. It is no such thing.' would be held, and held (of all places in the world) in Park street Church, May 28th, 1857.

The pastor of that church had been announced in the advertisement) as the first speaker. This, of course, was suited to awaken the idea that penitence was to be officially expressed by the church, for the sin in which they had so long persevered, and restitution made to the plundered black man, as the fitting inauguration of a Park street Anti-Slavery Society—stronger life, and Massachusetts shall yet echo back.

The pastor of that church had been announced in the advertisement as the first speaker. This, of course, was suited to awaken the idea that penitence was to be officially expressed by the church, for the sin in which they had so long persevered, and restitution made to the plundered black man, as the fitting inauguration of a Park street Anti-Slavery Society—in case they proposed to carry their faith so for to dronger life, and Massachusetts shall yet echo back in case they proposed to carry their faith so far to-

who had neither then nor since made any protest A result, namely, which decides not to separate at presults, namely, name

than the limits of the Commonwealth. We extend his parlor to Berkshire.' (Loud and prolonged applicates.)'

In fact, however, no such penitence was expressed, and no such restitution hinted at, either by this brother of the absent delinquent, or by the existing pastor of the church. Church and minister were silent, upon that subject, and interest is still accumulating, in heaven and on earth, upon the property forcibly plundered, by Park street Church, from Mr. Fredering was expressed, and no such restitution hinted at, either by this brother of the absent delinquent, or by the existing pastor of the church. Church and minister were silent, upon that subject, and interest is still accumulating, in heaven and on earth, upon the property forcibly plundered, by Park street Church, from Mr. Fredering was upon it, the former does neither.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done which they thought ry in Boston—and on account of

the proceedings of the meeting thus inauspiciously commenced, before a very large and deeply attentive

Its single merit was that the speakers, (all of them DEPENDENCE DAY.

Orthodox clergymen in ecclesiastical fraternity with
the Anniversary of American Independence will slaveholders and defenders of slavery,) said some of

-besides the failure in confession and restitution numerous advantages of this spot, both as to lo- above-mentioned,-which would have been so approcation and convenience of access, are well-known, priate for a meeting called together under such a tiand it is hoped that the gatherings of all past years tle, and assembled in the house, and composed, to a may be eclipsed by the multitude which shall throng large extent, of the members, and addressed, by the pastor, of the guilty church-were the following :-1. Every one of the speeches contained express

more or less at variance with the good ones already SPECIAL TRAINS for the Grove, on the alluded to, implying that the clergymen who used them had been, all along, and still were, in a right position in regard to the slaveholder and the slave. 2. Although these clergymen are well aware of (and

heedful to use, in cases where they really desire vigorous movement,) the benefits of organized action, they made no attempt to direct that throng of earnest, willing souls to any method of systematic opposition to the slave power, either through a new organization, or by co-operation with the existing one. Holding this first meeting with the pretence of a Boston, to the Grove and back, Worcester, " " " Seventy cents for adults; thirty-five cents for children.

Seventy cents for desire to revive anti-slavery, and unuing it children astically responded to by their people, they did not even attempt or suggest the use of those methods. desire to revive anti-slavery, and finding it enthusifor continuing and extending this interest, which they find so successful in a 'revival of religion,' but, leaving this collected electricity to disperse itself into empty air, they dismissed the people as sheep without a shepherd.

3. The ablest and best of the speakers at this by the Proprietors of the Grove, for the use of the following-a man most efficient of all the speakers, alike in attracting the vast audience to that place, and in arousing their intensest sympathy and interheretofore, to persons coming otherwise than by railest when there—a man who had assumed to take his stand upon conscience, right, justice, the commands The House at the Grove will be open for re- of the most high God, and who thundered and lightened against reservation and compromise-Rev. Geo. B. Cheever gave such evil counsel as to say, that the voting that all children of slaves should be born free after forty years would be 'THE SIMPLEST REMEDY OF lished in the daily papers of this city, appeared the THE WHOLE INIQUITY THAT COULD BE CON-CEIVED OF.' A statement so false in fact, so dilatory Wednesday. Christian Anti-Slavery Meet- and compromising in method, and so deficient in justice and righteousness as this, was yet the thing near-On Wednesday afternoon, there appeared in the est to action against slavery recommended in the

It remains for us to inquire-What new characteristics of this Park street 'Christian Anti-Slavery 'The Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting advertised to Meeting' have been brought to light by its transac-74) in Tremont Temple.

This is all that has been seen of the Christian up to the present time?

two foot-prints above copied are all that remain of more correctly speaking, the decision to dispense with this visit of the very peculiar animal thus named. it altogether, as nothing has since been heard of it,) ed, and has never since been seen. Since, then, this . Christian Anti-Slavery meeting, are the very per-New England in the great contest of ideas; and if gather-all, alas! that is now known-respecting work of · Christian Anti-Slavery' (so called.) The business meetings of the Tract Society were finished true to their trade, the men that we send out to the South-West would not be purchaseable as the Douglases and the Hammonds, who throw filth on their article—as preposterous in its repetition as Christian cate of his faithful labors, and a presentation to mothers, and do it but weakly, after all. If, instead of a church that does not know what it means nor what it wants, we had a church such as this anti-slav-ry enterprise is destined to give to New England, there term was invented only a year ago, Anti-Slavery year. The Tract meeting then, for which the Chrismeetings have been held in Boston twice or more tian Anti-Slavery Meeting was displaced and sacrievery year for more than a quarter of a century past, ficed, was a show meeting, to display and triumph fault with the traitor Douglas, nor with the coward Ev- thereof has even been spread throughout that heathen ed it would be hard to say, since the party claiming hence in that region, finding the Anti-Slavery repu- Congregationalist) had deliberately given up to their reading it, and suspected that, under the influence of medicine, he had done, unconsciously, a generous act! tation of Boston imputed (however erroneously) to pro-slavery opponents the strongest item in their medicine, he had done, unconsciously, a generous act! Ah! I blush for the blood of Massachusetts, that he imperilled among the barbarous pro-slavery people in which proposed a separation from the pro-slavery

have contributed to the sacrificed meeting, had it Anti-Slavery meetings then, (however discounte- been held, may be judged by the manner in which

They were commenced, and have ever since been periodically held, by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery and in its show meeting, Wednesday evening, he

> Dr. Storrs did not speak. Dr. Ide (in the business meeting of the Tract So

ever since been teaching the duty of immediate re-pentance for the sin, and immediate and uncondition-the movement party. We are charged, said he, with

Anti-Slavery Meeting '-' Let it not be said that our These things being so, and having been so for twen-

All these persons sympathize with the declaration The pastor of that church had been announced repeatedly made by members of the movement party

the vigorous and hearty patrioism of Sam Adams, and John Adams, and Paul Revere, and the patriots of that age, who thought they had a country worth dying for, and dared to die for it. It will come. Massachusetts will yet eatch up the world-renowned answer of Sam Adams, when he went home one eventher and formed the tropic of the man who had been announced, a brother of the man who had been pastor of the church at the time it committed the robbery in question, and ministry—who do not desire to make the Tract Society a method of Anti-Navery attack, on the one term the meeting had been announced, a brother of the man who had been pastor of the church at the time it committed the robbery in question, and the past to be, any dought to be, satisfied with this result.'

'Wife, when she crossed that door-sill, she was free!' Massachusetts, I say, will catch up the echoes of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute open who need a longer argument, a more detailed some who need a longer argument, a more detailed of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute open who need a longer argument, a more detailed of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of the glorious principle, and put it on the statute of a Christian, and more faithful as a minister, than he had been.

In fact, however, no such penitence was expressed, held twice a year for more than a quarter of a centurity.

fore makes direct, and persistent, and uncompromising war upon it, the former does neither.

Slavery stands on one side, Anti-Slavery on the other; Christian Anti-Slavery shrinks from the latter much more unequivocally than from the former, adheres to the pro-slavery New York Tract Society, and yet, without blushing, continues to call itself both Anti-Slavery and Christian!

What a comment is here upon the two great commandments of the Christian law! 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.' Think, for a moment, of what is implied in the transactions upon which we have been commenting. The managers of an Anti-Slavery meeting exulting in the fact that they do not oppose slavery so strongly as some others do! The managers of a Christian meeting carefully avoiding to stigmatize slavery as sin!! The inventors of a new sort of meeting calling it 'Christians!!

The getters-up of the latest improvement in Anti-Slavery meeting exulting in the fact that they show have been comment to consequence; for, as none better than they know what slavent of the pro-slavery men, and treats them as Christians!!

The getters-up of the latest improvement in Anti-Slavery meeting calling it 'Christians!!

The getters-up of the latest improvement in Anti-Slavery men, and treats them as Christians!!

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The getters-up of the

servants in these days !-c. x. w.

A slight error occurred in the notice, last week of the Worcester North meeting at Athol. It will be found corrected this week, and it is hoped that the friends of the Society and of the Anti-Slavery cause in that section of the State, will not fail to throng the Athol meeting next Sunday .- M.

Wm. M. Connelly is now on trial before Judge Leavitt of Cincinnati, for protecting and aiding two fellow-creatures in their escape from the hell of American Slavery. He acted simply the part of the Christian and Good Samaritan. He betrayed not the wandcrers. He delivered not unto the master the servants which had escaped from the master unto him. He took them to his home and heart, 'bound up their wounds, pouring in oil and wine.' For obeying this plain command of God—this natural impulse of human nature, he is put on trial, in a Free State, before a United States Court! Judge Leavittis a prominent Presbyterian of Cincinnati. But the public know his infamous antecedents. He is a pious, blood-stained wretch. Neither his Presbyterianism nor the influence of the 'powerful religious revival' in Cincinnati, will save poor Connelly from the rigors of Christian American 'Law,' 'made and provided' for those loving and Christ-like ones who 'remember those in bonds as bound with them'—who find their brother 'an hungered and feed him, naked and clothe him, thirsty and give him drink, sick and minister unto him.'

The U. S. House of Representatives have giv-

The trial of General William Walker at New Orleans, for a violation of the neutrality laws, has re-sulted in a disagreement of the jury.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Vermont; &c., as follows:

Sunday, June 13.
Tuesday, " 15.
Thursday, " 17.
Sunday, " 20.
Tuesday, " 22.
Thursday, " 24.
Sunday, " 27. Woodstock, W. Randolph, Randolph, Thursday Brookfield, Sunday, Williamstown, Tuesday, Northfield, Thursday East Montpelier, Sunday,

THENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture on Sunay next, June 13, in Lowell, all day and evening. Also, in Rutland, Vt., on Sunday, June 20.

NASHUA.—An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held at Nashua, N. H., on Sunday next, June 13, afternoon and evening. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend the meeting. ttend the meeting.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will lecture Natick, on Sunday next, June 13, during the day

All letters for the undersigned should be sent, until further notice, to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

MARRIED—In Wiscasset, Me., on the 3d inst.,
by Rev. David Cushman, Mr. John R. Briggs, of
Boston, to Miss Sarah C. Shattuck, of Wiscasset,
In Cincinnati, 1st inst., Rev. M. D. Conwar, pastor of the Unitarian Church in that city, to Miss Ellen D. Dana, daughter of Charles B. Dana, of that

city.

EF ESSEX COUNTY.—The annual meeting of
the Essez County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at
NEWBURYPORT, on Sunday, June 20th, morning, afternoon and evening, to which all friends of
recedom, Humanity, and a pure Religion are cordially invited.

Among the speakers expected to be present are,
PARKER PILIBRURT, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, and
SARAH P. REMOND.

MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION FESTIVAL

ing, because the Tract Society was going to hold one !!!!

Truly, the Lord (of the church) has energetic servants in these days!—c. x. w.

No words from us at this late day are needed to

*In a speech before the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Mr. Phillips charitably took for granted that the advertisers of the meeting in question had been earnest enough in their opposition to slavery, to form a Society, instead of merely holding a meeting; he therefore erroneously spoke of the 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' as the Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' as the Christian Anti-Slavery Society, assuming that it had the cohesiveness, and ought to do the work, of a Society.

Workester, June 6th, 1858.

**Dear Garrison, —Will you allow me space to add another testimony to the general excellence of the sermon preached in this city on Sunday last, by Mrs. Gage, and to join Mr. Higginson in the wish and hope that it may be often repeated? Hers is eloquence which reaches both the head and the heart. Could I always listen to such preaching, I should spend few Sundays at home.

**Nowrols from us at this late day are needed to stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy, or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every though that is enpobling and benuiful, with every idea that is consoling and benutiful, with every effort that is enlightening and benutiful, with every association that history, or poetry, or patroitism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance to The Cause.

Maria Weston Chapman

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS,
SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
ABBY KELLEY FÖSTER,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
EVELINA A. S. SMITH,
ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL,
AUGUSTA G. KING,
ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
ELIZA APTHORP,
MATTIE GRIFFITH,
MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT,
ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

FREE CONVENTION.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS. The disenthralment of humanity from all such in-The U. S. House of Representatives have given the seat for the third representative district of Ohio, to Mr. Vallandingam, Democrat, ousing Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, Republican. The ground on which the seat was contested, was that several in egroes' voted for Mr. Campbell, and that he owed his election to these votes.

The disenthralment of humanity from all such influences as fetter its natural and vital growth, is too evidently the condition of all Progress, and, therefore, the duty of Philanthropy, to need enforcement in this Call. The history of the past is beautiful only at the points where it records the encroachments of human freedom on the natural limitations or artificial tyranics imposed upon thought and action. And the

and which the scat was contested, was that several a negroes voted for Mr. CAMPBELL, and that he owed his election to these votes.

**Control of the scat was announced, and both houses at once adjourned. Mr. Henderson was elected for the term which expires in 1861. It is mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that his colleague, Senator Houston, who announced his death and pronounced his eulogy, has not spoken to him for ten years.

Frightful Tornado. A terrible tornado passed over the village of Ellison, Illinois, May 31st. Every house in the place was blown down, and 10 persons killed, and several fatally injured.

Hurricane. The parish of St. Annes des Plaines, Terrebonne, Canada, was visited by a destructive, hurricane on the 15th ult. In a district two miles long by one broad, forty buildings, including eleven dwellings, were destroyed. Fortunately there was no loss of human life. The damage done is estimated at \$80,000.

E A recapitulation of the damages done by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., estimates the loss to be \$150,000. Over 500,000 by the recent hail storm in the vici

hall from every segtion of the great Army of Reform, and who have no watchword but Humanity. The catholicity of spirit and purpose, which will characterize the proposed meeting, are thus sufficiently guarantied, and the assurance well-grounded, that every theme will be frankly and fairly treated at the hands of the Convention, and thus the interests of the largest philanthropy secured.

Come then, friends of Free Thought. Come one, come all. Men of all religious creeds, and men of no creed, shall find equal welcome. And woman too, let her come, both to adorn by her presence, and strengthen by her thought, and give depth and earnestness to the action of this gathering in behalf of Humanity. Let her vindicate, by her own eloquence and zeal, the social position she is so nobly and rapidly winning for herself. The only common ground on which we seek to meet is, that of fearless discussion, and the only pledge we make is to bring a rational investigation to the solution of every problem involving the social or religious duty and destiny of the race. In this faith we hail all as brethren and co-laborers.

[Signed by John Landon, Newman Weeks, Al-

[Signed by JOHN LANDON, NEWMAN WEEKS, ALBERT LANDON, W. W. RUSSELL, of Rutland, and one hundred and fifty others, belonging to various towns in Vermont.]

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH .quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society will be held in ATHOL, in the Unitarian Meeting-house, on Sunday, day and eve-

All who desire the triumph of Freedom and Justic will be welcomed to our meeting, and our opponent WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. Mr. O'DANIELS, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and other speakers, are expected to be present.

JOEL SMITH, President.

Atlantic Monthly FOR JUNE,

IS NOW READY. THIS NUMBER BEGINS A NEW VOLUME.

Price, \$3.00 per annum, at 25 cents a number. For sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers.

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PAPER HANGINGS.

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WHAT SOUTHERN MEN HAVE SAID IN TIMES PAST.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

Manual of Southern Sentiment ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY

COMPILED BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

A perfect magazine of Anti-Slavery sentiment, from the writings of Washington, Franklin, Jer-Ferson, Chase, Adams, Wilson, Maddon, Kino, Morris, Randolph, Sherman, Mason, Patrick Hensey, McDowall, Presion, and numerous others, and highly recommended by the newspaper press of the country, by distinguished living statesmen, Senators Sumner, Wilson and Hale, and Hon. Wm. Blair. Price, 25 cents. Price, 25 cents.

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THE REAL 'UNCLE TOM' TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION

Father Henson's Story

-OF-HIS OWN LIFE.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION MRS. H. B. STOWE.

A N extraordinary story of an extraordinary man. His early and his later life—his trials, his sufferings, his stripes, his wonderful escapes, and his present position. Reader, would you know what American slavery is, purchase and read this book, more thrilslavery is, purchase and read this book, more thrilling than a romance, more startling in its details than any work of fiction, and yet a true story of one colored man's experience, and that man THE ONE FROM INCIDENTS IN WHOSE LIFE MRS. STOWE DREW SOME OF THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING AND THRILLING SCENES IN HER WORLD-RENOWNED STORY OF 'UNCLE TOW'S CARIN'. CLE TOM'S CABIN.'

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MEN AND WOMEN. and at such a discount from the retail price as will make the business profitable to them.

The book will be an elegantly printed 12mo. volume, with a fine steel Portrait of

FATHER HENSON. Taken in his 68th Year.

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PUBLISHERS. No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET. BOSTON. To whom all orders must be addressed.

May 14. 4wis Just Published. By R. F. WALLCUT, 21 CORNELL. 'THE ESCAPE; OR. A LEAP POR PREEDOM:

BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

Price 20 cents. REV. DR. CHEEVER AND HON. GERRIT

SMITH. TWO PAMPHLETS FOR THINKING MEN AND WOMEN.

No. I. Rev. Dr. Cheever's Great Speech before the Abolition Society of New York.

No. II. Hon. Gerrit Smith's Discourse on Creeds and Ecclesiastical Machinery, delivered at Peterboro'.

Price 5 cents each—\$3 per 100. Everybody should read these masterly productions.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 20 Washington street, Boston.

INFORMATION WANTED.

PREVIOUS to saying 'Farewell,' after a sojourn of nearly eight months in America—A LADY, who lived with the philanthropic, the talented and the affluent as a teacher in England, but who thought she would like to reside some time in America, and who would still remain in it on the event of her meeting with suitable encouragement, will be obliged to any ladies or gentlemen who will supply her with authentic information regarding good localities for PRIVATE TEACHING, exclusive of the slave States. She teaches English, French, Music, Drawing, and sometimes other branches of education. Her testimonials are from the Principal of the Normal Institution, Edinburgh, Scotland, and from English, French, and American gentlemen. The desired information will be gladly received by MISS DICKSON, 2043 Chesnut street, Philadelphis.

BREAD WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST. How to make light, delicious Bread with simple

FLOUR AND WATER ONLY.

THIS Bread is prepared for the oven in a few minutes, (with fine or coarse flour,) and may be eaten warm without injury. A little Hand-Book containing the above and 30 other receipts for Health-ful Cooking, &c., sent post free for 11 cents in stamps, by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Cure.) 18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston.

May 28.

Speech by Theodore Parker.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1838. By Theodore Parker. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street. ed, and for saie by BELLA MARKSH, No. 14 Brom-field street.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth.

Mch26 tf

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

(Formerly Mann & Melbourne, Summer St.) Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doers from Washington street,) and invites old friends and new ones to visit him. Invalids and others who dislike to visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at their

POETRY.

For the Liberator WHO ARE THE DEAD. . They are not dead, but gone before.' Who are not dead? The Good, the Great; The wisely great, the actively good, Who pampered not self in haughty state, Nor crept through life in indolent mood. And they are not dead, the Tempted, the Tried, The champions and martyra of Truth and Right, Who pleasure and pain alike defied—

Their steadfast gaze fixed on eternal light. Nor are they dead, the Patient, the Kind, Whose lives were gentle, and lovely, and pure; They were strength to the weak, were sight to the

They built on the Rock that shall ever endure. Are such departed to Sheol's gloom, Where, with sword and shield, 'neath the haughty head.

In half-conscious repose on each kingly tomb, Rest the armed forms of the mighty dead Do they stray among soft Elysian bowers, Pining for earthly joys or woes?

Do their shadowy forms in Elysian flowers, Rest from war and strife in listless repose? With haughty glance, and martial tread. Do they pace through Odin's echoing hall? Do they quaff at his board the sparkling mead, And exult in their pride o'er foeman's fall?

The Just, the Holy, the truly Great, The . risen with Christ,' do they sit each one Alone in idle, monotonous state, Robed, sceptred and crowned on a gorgeous thron

No! the Christian's hope soars upward, and on, Beyond the bounds of time's limited anan: Until Christ's 'fulness of stature' be won; Till he reach the 'height of the perfect man;' Till, one with Christ, and his Father above.

His faith and hope become certainty; Till 'fear be cast out by perfect love,' And time be lost in eternity. Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHBY.

> From the New York Tribuna GEORGE B. CHEEVER. Stand up! true-hearted man! Stand till thy work is done. The foremost soldier in the fight, The bondman's champion

I hear thy hurning words Ring manfully and load; They thrill me like a trumpet's blast From out a battle-cloud

They come with weight and power, In prophet utterance bold; They mind me of the manly hearts And golden days of old.

In high and nervous strength Above the strife they peal, Like the crusader's battle-shout, The clashing of his steel.

I see the foemen come. I see them charge a-field, I see their blows all harmless glance From off thy red-cross shield I will not bid thee hope,

Nor bid thee not to fear: I'll not insult thee with advice, Nor greet thee with a cheer. I know thy purpose pure;

Thy work is for the souls of men. And what the Lord hath said. This, then, he thy reward.

The task of duty done, The love of man, the fear of God, And triumph of His Son.

Great heart and stalwart arm, Strike home with all your might! Spare not in trampled manhood's name; And God defend the right!

From the New York Tribune WHAT THE BELLS SAID. Sunday morning, bright and still-On the maple-crested hill, Here we wander at our will.

All of life revives to-day; Swell the buds on every spray; Sing the birds the song of May. Golden clouds float still and slow; Lies the lake like glass below; White the village churches show. From their spires the calling bells

Sound : the olden tale they tell. Heard from childhood- Heaven or Hell! At our feet, where sinks the land, Ridge-enclosed on either hand,

By the score the marbles stand. Where are fled our kinsmen-the Whom we laid but vesterday

In this valley of decay? From the spire reply is given: 'Most to hell, though some to heaven;

Hearts, submit! though anguish-riven! O, Creator of our race! Leave us in this resting-place, In our mother earth's embrace !

Let us back to whence we came. Forced into Life's fatal game, All unwitting of our blame!

Could our petty tens of years, Hopes and sorrows, loves and tears, Bring us to this doom of fears? All is over now; at rest,

Sleeping on the green hill's breast, Leave us by thy kind behest! From the heavy-swinging bell.

Wavers still the sullen knell-. Some to heaven, but most to hell!" Peace! harsh notes of brazen tongue! We have borne your clamor long ;

Shall the Father do us wrong? From the blue, o'er-brooding sky,

From the waters calm that lie, From the clouds that gilded fly; From the green that clothes the hill.

From the bird that sings its fill. From our hearts-while all is still-Comes the voice that thrills the soul,

'Toward one end the Ages roll, All is under His control

· Friends have only gone before; Thou shalt know when life is o'er; Trust, meanwhile, and fear no more." Sunday morning, 16th May, 1858.

ROSY JUNE. With thy gift of buds and bells For the uplands and the dells, With the wild bird and the bee On the blossom and the tree, And my heart leaps forth to meet thee, With a joyous thrill to greet thee-Rosy June.

SELECTIONS.

| leader, deliberately shot them. At the first fire all of the eleven prisoners fell. The murderers, isome fell. The murderers, the make sure work, loaded and fired several times. Some of them used their revolvers. One of the make sure work, loaded and fired several times. Some of them used their revolvers. One of the military road leading from Fort-Scott to fort Learemowth, where it crosses the Doage river, about three miles from the State line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber, and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. 6. W. Andrews and John F. Campbell prisoners. They overtook here a Mr. S. illuseli, from Sogar Mound, who was going up to the river for a lead of provisions. They took him prisoner, and ordered him laft and the provisions. They took him prisoner, and ordered him for two miles and a half, when they half a mile further, they came to a missionary, by the flam mile further, they came to a missionary, by the name of Rer. Charles Read. They ordered him to the wagon, and dissussed Andrews. A littled in the pulpit of the Epiphany, on the 29th of June last. I have been presently again sailed for head of the Epiphany, on the 29th of June last. I have been the first free all of the eleven prisoners fell. The murderers, to need their revolvers, one of them used their revolvers, one of them used their revolvers and fired. The murderers, the continued on the military road leading from Fort-Scott to fort Learemowth, where it crosses the Doage river, about three miles from the Sente line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber, and road towards Kanesa City—flow of the state of the prisoners. They overland the presence of hort-ors, and fled to Missouri.

Although all of the prisoners fell when first free all of the eleven prisoners fell. The murderers, the their body work was completely done, they unarmed men. At last, when they believed that their bloody work was completely done, they unarmed men. At last, when they believed that their bloody work was completel

William Stillwell, of Sugar Mound, recently from Iowa. He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife, and two young children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that 'he was a Free Mason; 'a and it is said that a Free Mason, Dr. Hamilton, of Fort Scott, shot him. He was killed with a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in the neighborhood, and

his death will be avenged.

Patrick Ross was an Irishman, and had been driven from his claim on the Little Osage by the same gang.
Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania.

had no family.

The wounded are Wm. Hargrove and his brother, of his life.

country, and before midnight, three hundred armed men had assembled at the trading post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found of their retreat. Most of the people in the State condemned the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the ruffian are at Westport, and our men are marching on that place, with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, and forcibly if we must. Captain Montgomery and his men are here. The other citizens generally are not organized. There are no arms in the country except sporting guns, and not half of zens generally are not organized. There are no arms in the country except sporting guns, and not half of the men have those. Brig. Gen. McDaniel is with the company, but having no military knowledge, he does not attempt any organization or discipline. The man, however, being determined to fight, will go on, whether they have officers or not.

deceased son, and that it is due to the cause of truth, of justice, of humanity, and to the just fame of the honored dead, that this statement should be met at the outset by an authoritative statement from one authorized to speak, I request of you, if not inconsistent with your feelings and sense of propriety, that you will be pleased to inform me whether your late son either directly or indirectly manifested or expressed any regret for or repentance of the course had never been heard of previously in the mixed strife of politics and war; who were evidently strife of politics and war; who were evidently picked up at random, and who were the victims of their own defenceless condition.

their own defenceless condition.

The invading party was not composed exclusively of Missourians. I learn positively that one-half nearly of the number were of the Fort Scott band. It was commanded by Dr. Geo. P. Hamilton, formerly of Georgia. It will be remembered that un-der the simulated name of Capt Jennigen, he figured among Buford's braves in the wars of '56. He was a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention from Bourbon County, or Fort Scott. Brocket was also with him. Hill, another promi-

with them, and so quietly did they act, until they got their victims in their power, that the men thus taken never suspected at first that they were taken for cold-blooded purposes. One of the prisoners of duty at this moment leads me to take this forward in the party with yourself. I trust you will have the kindness to excuse it.

into the wagon, and dismissed Andrews. They continued on for two miles and a half, when they had taken twelve men.

These men had been taken when at their work, without resistance, and unarmed, and had never been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were conservative men.

On arriving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber, the comander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into line, about five yards in advance of the horsemen.

The commander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into line, about five yards in advance of the horsemen.

The command was given to 'Present Arms! Fire!' Every man dropped. Four were killed dead! All but one of the others were badly wounded. The ruffians then wheeled their horses, and galloped for carmage. Living in the vicinity of the massacre, and having seen the prisoners in the hands of their raptors, and heard the report of the firearms, she sought out the party. When she first viewed the horrible spectacle, the men were all lying quietly on the ground, and seemed to be dead. She cried aloud, and her woman's voice having inspired condence, those who were not dead replied to her. One or two of those who finally died, were yet able to converse for some time. Assistance was obtained, and the wounded were conveyed to a house near the trading-post. The alarm was sounded, and Capt. Montgomery and Mr. McDaniels, Brigadier-General of the Territorial Militia, were soon on the spot. It is believed that the Ruffians have separated, and are skulking about.

From the Boston Transcript. THE LATE REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG. WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858.

Dear Transcript: On Sunday evening last, Rev Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church in this city, preached a sermon to the young men of his congregation, on the Life and Character of the late Dudley A. Tyng, from the following text: And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania.

Michael Robinson the same, from Iowa.

John F. Campbell, a store keeper from Pennsylvania.

He was a young man highly esteemed, and the lamented youthful champion of civil and religious liberty, prefaced by a few personal remini

The wounded are Wm. Hargrove and his brother, Asa Hargrove, formerly of Georgia, who came here to live in a free State. This is the head and front of their offending. Also Rev. Charles Read, a Baptist preacher, from Wisconsin, who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded, and crept into the woods, and was not found till morning. Amos Hall, and his brother, Austin Hall, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. Charles Snyder slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The ruffian band was led by Brockett, of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. Hamilton and others of that place, who have made themselves notorious for two years past. There were twenty-five in all, and they were well acquainted with the men whom they killed, excepting Stillwell. Eight of them lived in Kansas, and seventeen in Missouri. Most of these seventeen lived in and around Westport. This place was the Border-Ruffian head-quarters in 1856, having a blue lodge, and being the rendezvous of the Southern army of invasion under Gen. Clark, and the secret chamber of the 'Council of Ten,' who decided the fate of prisoners and of settlers during that gloomy year.

The murders were committed yesterday at one o'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the

of settlers during that gloomy year.

The murders were committed yesterday at one o'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the country, and before midnight, three hundred armed mitted one error, one deep, grave, awful error.

Sounts But he was not perfect-I know you anticipate

OSAWATOMIE, K. T., May 26, 1858.

Accounts have reached your readers, ere this, of the recent atrocious massacre on the Osage, or Marais des Cygnes River. So frightfully horrible were the first details of the event, that I hesitated in giving readence to the report. A nearer approach to the scene has proved the awful and fatal tragedy but too true. It has certainly been one of the most hideous and cold-blooded atrocities of the age. The Sepoy horrors of India are no great.r stain upon humanity.

It is but a week ago to-day since a party of Bor-

der-Ruffians, numbering twenty-three, crossed the Missouri border in Lynn County, near the Marais des Cygnes. They were mounted and well armed, and went to the trading-post, formerly a sort of Pro-Slavery head-quarters. The visit was of a domicillary characteristics.

I trust that the great interest which I and the friends with whom I co-operate feel in everything relating to the great cause of civil, religious and personal liberty, will plead my excuse for what may eem a rude intrusion upon you in this time of your severe grief.
With much respect, yours,
John P. Hale.

Rev. S. H. Tyng.

Convention from Bourbon County, or Fort Scott. Brocket was also with him. Hill, another prominet Ruffian of Fort Scott, was of the party. Then there were another Mr. Hamilton and his son, also Buford men, who have lived near the trading post on the Marais des Cygnes. Five others of the party were the dishanded soldiers of Captain Anderson's company of dragoons, who were drummed out of their company some time ago, at the instance of their company some time ago, at the instance of their comrades, for participating in the Denton and Hendricks murders, and for stealing from the settlers. These ten were thus Ruffians, belonging to the Territory to some extent. The remaining thirteen of them were Ruffians from Missouri, few of whom have been recognized.

They slipped over the border quietly, no one guessing or anticipating their approach. They never attempted to seek for Captain Montgomery, or Captain Bain, or their friends. Neither did they appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They appear to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by any personal malice. They are to be actuated by a personal malice. They are to be ac New York, May 26, 1858.

A SLAVE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

[From 'Father Henson's Story of his own Life, published by John P. Jewett & Co.]

The history of my connection with the World's Fair is a little amusing. Because my boards happened to be carried over in the American ship, the superintendent of the American Department, who was from Boston, (I think his name was Riddle, accordance with the urgent advice of his medical advisers, and with the fondly cherished hope that he American Department. To this I objected. I was a citizen of Canada, and my boards were from Canada, and there was an apartment of the building the next session of Congress on the first of Decema citizen of Canada, and my boards were from Canada, and there was an apartment of the building appropriated to Canadian products. I therefore insisted that my boards should be removed from the American Department to the Canadian. But, said the American, 'You cannot do it. All these things are under my control. You can exhibit what belongs to you if you please, but not a thing here must be moved an inch without my consent.'

Identity to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress on the first of December. He has taken his departure, with the ardent prayer of every man who has an honest New England heart throbbing in his bosom, that his hopts may be fully realized.—Northern Advocate.

The Brooklyn Engle treats its readers to the following exhibition of brutality and ruffianism:

meters on the top of my boards: 'This is ware and the top of my boards: 'This is the product of the induction of the inductio insult up there?' The English gentlemen began to gather around, chuckling with half suppressed delight, to see the wrath of the Yankee. This only added fuel to the fire. 'Well. sir,' said he, 'do you suppose I am going to bring that stuff across the Atlantic for nothing?'—'I have never asked you to bring it for nothing. I am ready to pay you, and have been from the beginning.'—'Well, sir, you may take it away, and carry it where you please.'—'O.' said I, 'I think, as you wanted it very much, I will not disturb it. You can have it very much, I will not disturb it. You can have it were now.'—'No. sir: take it away!'—'I beg your said it was a friendly joke.'

**The hickness of skull that would have qualified him to 'graduate' at any place where bludgeoning a man to death's door is regarded 'as a friendly joke.'

**The thickness of skull that would have qualified him to 'graduate' at Tammany Hall would not have so well fitted him to stand as a memorial of the better days of the American Senate.—New York Tribune. now.'—' No, sir; take it away!'—' I beg your pardon, sir,' said I, ' when I wanted to remove it, you would not allow it, and now, for all me, it shall remain.' In the meantime, the crowd enjoyed it, and so did I. The result was, that by the next day the boards were removed to their proper place at the boards were removed to their proper place at no expense to me, and no bill was ever presented against me for carrying the lumber across the At-

A FUGITIVE WHITE SLAVE.

About the first of January, there arrived at the depot of the Under Ground Rail Road in this city, a woman, quite handsome, and perfectly white, who came from Lexington, Ky. She told a story, the truth of which was subsequently accertained by the agents of the U. G. R. R. Her father was her first master, and resided in the interior of W. first master, and resided in the interior of Kentucky. As we have said, the negro element in her was com-As we have said, the negro element in her was completely bleached out. She was consequently treated like a free person, and was told by her father that in his will be had made provision for her manumission. Her father died, and in his will he made provision for her manumission. His will was, it is supposed, destroyed by some of the heirs, as it contemplated a disposition of his property not accordant.

Her master became in some way acquainted with her place of residence, and a few weeks since made an attempt to capture her. The son of her father, the son of her last owner, and one or two others, the son of her last owner, and one or two others, came to the city in pursuit. Hearing of her religious propensities, these young men became devout, (would they had remained so!) attended prayer meetings, listened to sermons, &c., and attracted the notice of some zealous brethren, who thought they saw in the young men the beginnings of the religious life.

So matters went on, till one Sunday night they youth, so little has been accomplished. saw the white slave at church. When she left for

her home, in company with some two or three fe-male friends, they followed them, and attempted to troubled, I a arrest her. She acting on the Apostle's inju 'If thou mayst be free, use it,' 'If thou mayst be free, use it, rather resisted the attempt at a capture. She had pluck as well as religion, as the Kentuckians found. While they were squabbling, two policemen came up, and remonstrated with the young men 'for abusing the ladies.' The girl slipped off, leaving the police and the Kentuckians to settle the matter. day she started for Canada via the Under Ground Rail Road, and, as she says in a letter received here a day or two ago, 'arrived safely at hearing nothing of the pursuers on the way; she is well, and has met with kind friends.'

We regret to say that the young Kentucky gen-tlemen have dropped church-going, and, if we may believe one of the girl's companions, on the night of the attempted arrest, made use of certain phrases which, although often heard in (Orthodox) church-es, are decidedly improper when used by laymen.— Cincinnali Gazette. Cincinnati Gazette

PENITENTIARY STAMPEDE-SHARP

The Stillwater Messenger records an escapade of four prisoners from the State Prison at that place on Sunday last—consisting of Thos. Dunn, a convict from Ramsey county; Peter Farrell, prisoner from Waseca county; Henry Stall and Henry Thease, prisoners from Winona county. They used their beds to deaden the sound, and with an iron bar picked their way through the miscrable stonework of the prison. It seems there were two other prisoners with them. One being a man upon whose evidence one of the fugitives had been convicted, and the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color, whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color, whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could the other a 'gemman ob color,' whom they could in the found in the found in the found in the found in the

with them, and so quietly did they act, until they got their victims in their power, that the men thus taken never suspected at first that they were taken for cold-blooded purposes. One of the prisoners, for cold-blooded purposes. Another was of the for so take the fill, published since the story of the Drod Scott purpose for the prisoners, for cold-blooded purposes. The Masser all published since the story of the purpose of the prisoners, for cold-blooded purposes. The Masser all published since the story of the prisoners, for cold-blooded purposes, for cold-blooded purposes. Another was going on, bevery diarners of the presentatives. The masser all published in th

Dr. Caspar Morris.

Much comment upon the above correspondence is nannecessary, and the many friends of Mr. Tyng now in this city will wait with some anxiety to see what course will be pursued by Dr. Cummins. There is but one thing for him to do as a 'Christian Gentleman,' and that is publicly to correct his erroneous statement. It is to be hoped he will take an early opportunity to set himself right on this matter.

One year ago this week, the eloquent voice of Mr. Tyng, now hushed in death, was heard in Park Street Church in Boston, in one of the most fervid and fearless denunciations of the sin of slavery ever uttered. Hundreds of persons who will peruse this letter, will have a vivid recollection of the hour and the man.

TREMONT.

A SLAVE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This was rather a damper to me. I thought his position was rather absurd, but how to move him or my boards seemed just then beyond my control.

A happy thought, however, occurred to me.—
Thought I, if this Yankee wants to retain my furniture, the world shall know whom it belongs to. I accordingly hired a painter to paint in good large white letters on the top of my boards: 'This is the product of the induction of brutality and ruffianism:

'Senator Sumner has gone once more to Europe, and has addressed a valedictory letter to his constituents, in which he says he has not yet recovered from the caning he received; and that if he had thought he was to be so long under its influence, he would have resigned, but he wished to 'expose the hideous barbarism of Slavery,' and considered that his vacant chair would be a perpetual speech; or, in other words, that his sore head would be good

SUMNER IN SEARCH OF HEALTH. The New York Sunner in Search of Health. The New York Evening Post publishes a letter which the Hon. Charles Sumner has addressed to his constituents on the eve of departure for Europe, 'in search of health,' The honorable gentleman indulges in a touching allusion to his chastisement, and laments his inability to discharge the duties of his office. But, he generously forbears to tender his resignation. Wonderful self-sacrifice; for so long as he visits the Senate chamber, the spectre of the lamented Brooks will haunt his imagination and paralyze his energies. ate chamber, the spectre of the lamented Brooks will haunt his imagination and paralyze his energies. If he would have health, he must separate himself from associations which oppress and overpower his feeble nature.—The South.

HUMBOLDT ON AMERICAN SLAVERY. We clip the following extract from a private let ter of Mr. Julius Froebel, communicated to the ter of Mr. Julius Froebel, communicated to the Tribune by the Baron's consent. It is a green spot indeed to see this eminent man so strong in a point where so many young and old in this country have

supposed, destroyed by some of the heirs, as it contemplated a disposition of his property not acceptable to them. The girl was sold with the estate ble to them. The girl was sold with the estate time to slavery, the treacherous importation of negroes, under the pretence of their becoming free—a means to stimulate the hunting of negroes in the brought back, and beaten so that she still bears the interior of Africa. What atrocities have been witnessed by one who had the mislortune to live from Lexington, and there took the cars for Covington. She was so Caucasian in appearance as to excite appearance as to excite Madrid, but cannot be no suspicion, and reached Cincinnati safely. Here she found friends, occupation and a home. Falling under revival influences, she became connected with one of the churches here, and was constant in her attendance at meetings.

Her master became in some way acquainted with services of residence and a few weeks sizes and of the five thing that relates to the sufferings of our fellowmen, who, according to my political views, are enatted to the enjoyment of the same freedom as our services and a few weeks sizes and freedom in the Cannot be published people, and the Cannot be published people pe

So matters went on, till one Sunday night they youth, so little has been accomplished.

With renewed expressions of the friendship of ich political events have never I am ever your illegible

AL. HUMBOLDT.

Berlin, January 11, 1858.

SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PIO-NEER SETTLEMENT OF OHIO.

Marietta, Ohio, April 7, 1858.

* Another letter, written to Gen. R. Putnam, is somewhat pertinent to the present time, and is worthy of perusal by Chief Justice Tancy:

Head Quarters, Feb. 2, 1783.

Sir: Mr. Hobby having claimed as his property a negro man now serving in the Massachusetts Regiment, you will please to order a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five as respectable officers as can be found in your brigade, to examine the validity of the claim, the your brigade, to examine the validity of the claim, the manner in which the person in question came into service, and the propriety of his being discharged or retained in service. Having inquired into the matter, with all the attending circumstances, they will report to you their opinion thereon, which you will report to me as soon as conveniently may be.

I am Sir, with great respect,

IT IS NOT A DYE MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S

Hair Dressing

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following usedeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no delections ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashin says - Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore

and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After, ing them six weeks, my extremely gray hair restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.' REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Mis.

sionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. To climate having seriously affected her hair and scale says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zr. lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedia for my hair, but never anything that so materials and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. 8. A. A. J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. I hay

used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not. withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black '
REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. 'Guide to Holinets,' Re-

ton, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the ground of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative

I am happy to say it prevented the fulling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its nat ural glossy and beautiful black. REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffels. N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylo balsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal. samum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray. ness and baldness."

color.

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. E. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dve.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. My him has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened and has a handsome appearance since using Mr.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The elfect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquain

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. & South Bantist, &c., Charle ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of B merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter ! have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. . Recommends them REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. (We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen.'

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Esstorer and Zvlobalsamum.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. Mrs. S.

A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It eleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused s

new growth.' -We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem he above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no shat preparations. Occupying the large building, comit of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactors.

clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any These are the only preparations of quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the chenpest, because it last longer, and does more good; the expense, in the sub-less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last the lowest priced. One bottle. Balsam, 374 centil carries a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 centil mearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bol-tles. Resterer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 35 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; instil on these

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

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Next in importance persaries held at Ne luring the last week grows wiser and wise grows wiser and grows grander and grows grander and great deal abolieve them unprecede The Peace Society better orator, who is the grows dear nonter to our dear non-redemonstrated that transitional armaments that are not absolute old doctrine of all fig. hangs a question whi time to time, as it at ces and tie humor of class of men should ciety, who deem the mon welfare. But it that seems pretty. The Tract Society stirring time about b slavery mother Society then came a sectar

hen came a sectar vangelicals must ha nfidels will be up readful sin, and of url the accursed crit hen we must be very o interwoven with the ainly, gentlemen, heever has lightene ro-slavery brethren e nethermost caver rinds up all his denu s in the Church of (s he would disdain t on-Evangelicals. If that strict consisten his world, even in the must not be too commend what virtue man or class, than r. Cheever has com y: he has eloquentl ngry with men-steal persistent Sal l-room votaries and to be tormented he himself can't ealers and their all isfellow them as his e thinks more highl

not yet quite perfect erfect; which is by usable, all things co The numerous Ev ssociations of ever reary displays wit orification, having val many thousand vangelical sects hav ir chance, if they nathematizers, not of ble respectability, ! ments, proselytism, Our Unitarian Univer ves, during anniver sands of Israel ble organs, the Tra-lestify, had a real F ill fully appear from nniversary doings. niversary doings.

· Services of Annive unday Evening—Pra Boston—Conference hurch—Prayer Meet ms and children eetings in the Warreneetings—The Greateches of Rev. T. I -The Solemn Com The fervent prayer chortations, etc., realists, presence of (quet, all together cound stir the jealousy all right; they have

double portion of hills. Their junion hey will. We shal come out of N ntent with this gl ligious, civil, milit tharacterize the present that the heretics standing shoulder to orking most of their ries may be allowed ractices remain une We were struck w. G. Brooks at the ersalist brethren he individual soul.
indicated the concern themselves we condemn polygamy
ere not sins, but be ould not only have ion, but have averte lety.' There's for lons of ages will it

ease to prey upon or ablished social custo nmental institution naughty. Well, passing over ary notabilities, we n, Wednesday force angland Anti-Slaver ore Parker deliver a ength. It was an in dmired it much. I idically, logically ar titution of the Un

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